THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

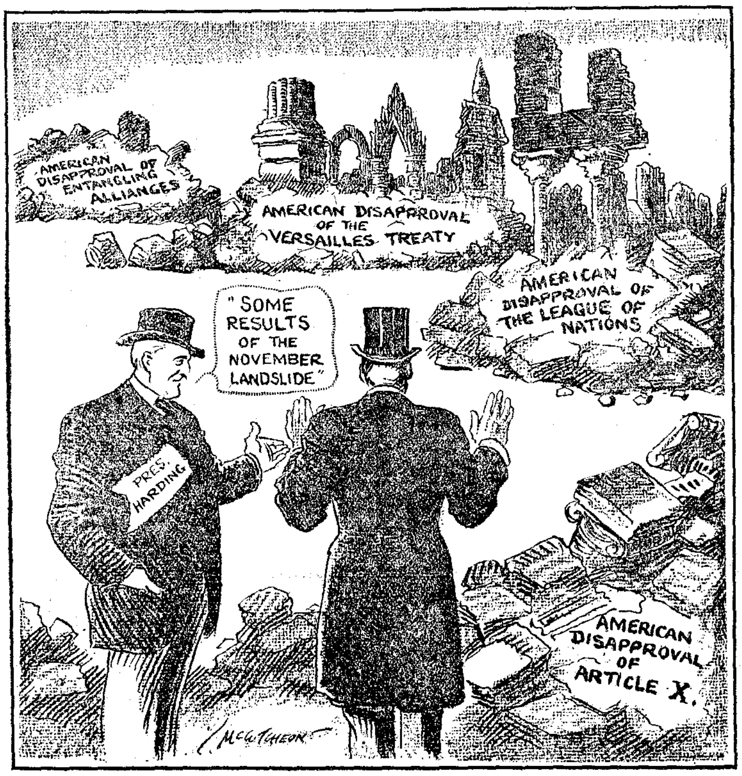
Vol. LXIX, No. 3 New York, April 16, 1921 Whole Number 1617

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

GERMANY INFORMED THAT WE STAND BY OUR ALLIES

If GERMANY DREAMED of winning a "soft" peace by playing the United States against Great Britain and France; if she hoped to dodge reparations and responsibility by aid and comfort from the Harding Administration; if she believed that this nation had already forgotten the cause to which it so lately dedicated its sons and its treasure; then, say our press, the knell of this dream, this hope, and this belief was sounded when Secretary Hughes informed Berlin that: "This Government stands with the Governments of the Allies in holding Germany responsible for the war, and therefore morally bound to make reparation, so far as may be possible." These unequivocal words, remarks the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), notify the world that we are keeping faith with the Allies, and make clear to Germany that she may expect no aid and comfort from us "in her endeavors to escape the penalties of defeat." Moreover, "America thereby assumes a commanding position in respect to the present *impasse* in Europe." "The Administration's course will be easier for having thus early made it clear that America is not forsaking its own cause, not reversing its own record, not standing with the aggressor," says the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.). Rejoicing that the air is thus cleared, this Wisconsin paper goes on to say:


AMERICAN DISAPPROVAL OF ENTANGLING ALLIANCES
AMERICAN DISAPPROVAL OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY
AMERICAN DISAPPROVAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
"SOME RESULTS OF THE NOVEMBER LANDSLIDE"
PRES. HARDING
AMERICAN DISAPPROVAL OF ARTICLE X.
McCUTCHEON

Copyrighted by the Chicago "Tribune."

VIVIANI VIEWS OUR DEVASTATED DISTRICT.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

> "It seems strange that there should be occasion to say, even unofficially, that we have not forgotten that it was on the side of civilization and against Germany that we fought. There should not have been need of this, but there was need. We have talked of a separate treaty so much more than we have talked of our principles, we have said so much more of objections to the League than of our responsibilities, that our position has been looked on as giving moral support to Germany. Partizans of Germany were willing that it should be so, and have constantly misrepresented America. And our holding back, our absence from the counsels of civilization when decisions had to be made, has encouraged Germany and has delayed settlement, at the cost of injury to ourselves and all nations."

The note is "a most heartening contribution to the reparations discussion," remarks the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), which adds:

> "It shatters the belief, common in Berlin and altogether too noticeable among certain elements in this country, that America is against the Allied reparations plan. It indicates with a clarity that even the Germans can not mistake that the Harding Administration is not being deceived by Germany's whining, by German soft-soaping for the purpose of enticing the United States to put itself forward as an arbiter of the question of reparations and by any of that German propaganda which aims solely, as a leading German politician has said, 'to compromise the moral status of the Entente.'
>
> "The note is, indeed, a telling blow at the hopes Germany has been entertaining since the conference at Paris and at the vicious efforts made by pro-Germans in this country to provoke American sympathy for their cause and so to drive a wedge between us and the Allies. It leaves the Berlin Government worse off than it has ever been since it began its thick-witted policy of evasion, delay, and downright stubbornness. The cry of 'Hold fast!' which has exprest the public attitude in Germany for the last four months now becomes a genuine absurdity. With the United States standing side by side with France, Great Britain, Italy, and Belgium, the Germans have nothing to which to hold fast except their own delusions."

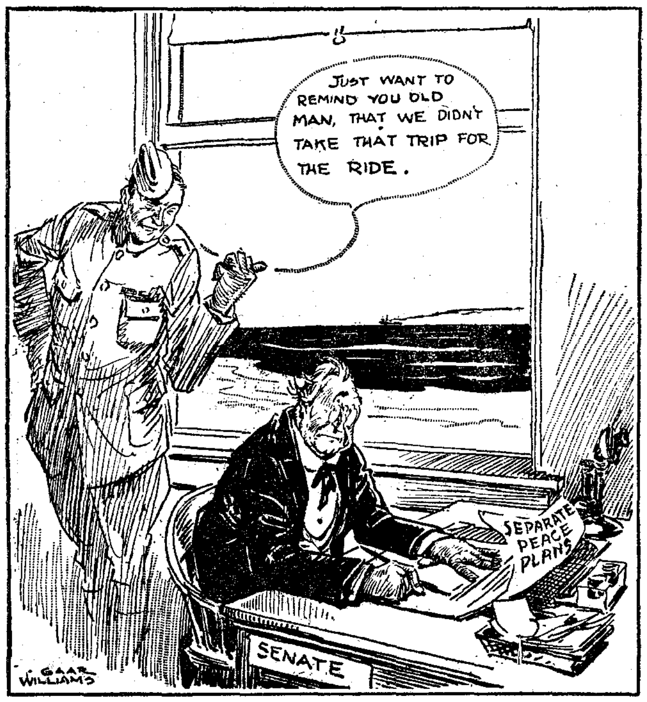
Only "a colossal inability to understand the American character," says the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind.), can explain the German delusion that her course would win support from the Government of this country. In the same paper we read further:

> "We fought the war on the side of the Allies and we are not going to desert them while they are still maimed and suffering from the wrongs which Germany and her accomplices in iniquity inflicted on them. If we desire that the reparations Germany must make—the mere material reparations for the fraction of her total wrong-doing that can be exprest in material terms—are to be limited to what she can pay rather than calculated on what she ought to pay, it is not through love of Germany but as a

matter of business expediency such as makes a creditor compromise with a bankrupt rather than completely ruin him. . . . . . .

"Germany's first hope of dodging fair reparations lay in her attempts to divide Italy and England from France. That failed when the London Conference refused to be bamboozled by the three-card trickery of Dr. Simons. Then came the attempts to secure American sympathy, the 'horrors on the Rhine' and other forms of propaganda designed to alienate sympathy from France. It was a clumsy, arrogant performance destitute of even that Machiavellian subtlety which once was characteristic of German methods, and it, too, failed.

"Part of that propaganda also took the form of wide-spread rumors that the Allies wished to repudiate their debts to us. There never was a possibility of this. Our Government has now given that story its quietus by the pronouncement at Washington that it regards those debts as a 'valued asset.' We shall very naturally give the Allies plenty of time to pay them. It would be a curiously perverse act if we were not to do so at a time when the Allies themselves are giving Germany many years to pay her own debts.


JUST WANT TO REMIND YOU OLD MAN, THAT WE DIDN'T TAKE THAT TRIP FOR THE RIDE.
SEPARATE PEACE PLANS
SENATE
GAAR WILLIAMS

A GENTLE HINT.

—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

"This country expects to see a speedy awakening of Germany to the facts of the situation. The indispensable evidence of that awakening will first of all be Germany's complete acknowledgment of moral responsibility for the war, the second an abandonment of her dishonest attempts to misrepresent the reparations terms, and the third a willingness to levy taxes on her own people at least as large as those which the most afflicted of the Allies has to levy."

Secretary Hughes's plain words to Germany, avers the Troy *Record* (Ind.), "are welcome to every 100 per cent. American." "We stick to our friends," declares the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* (Rep.); and it continues:

"Of all the futile hopes the German authorities have nursed, the most futile was that they might receive assistance from this side of the Atlantic. The American attitude has remained fixt from the first: Germany must pay to the limits of her ability. What that limit is remains to be determined by the sincere effort of the debtor to meet the demands. Apparently Germany can pay as ordered."

"It will be an exceedingly cold day when America deserts her comrades with whom she helped to save civilization," declares *The Chronicle-Telegraph* (Rep.) of the same city. Nevertheless, remarks the Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Rep.), "the German Government is, apparently, still subject to the delusion that the United States can be 'played' to the advantage of Berlin, and talks of sympathy and material aid from the United States, hints at mediation, and pretends to hope for succor, as against the demands of the Allies for the payment of agreed reparation."

"It is a good thing that the Administration has stated our position clearly," says the Baltimore *News* (Ind.); and in the Democratic Cleveland *Plain Dealer* we read:

"Paris and London have dreaded the passage of the Knox resolution or of any similar resolution to make a distinct American peace with Germany. They have feared that such action would amount to a denial of all further responsibility or interest in European affairs, and would mean America's formal withdrawal from the association of nations which won the war. The Hughes statement, while it gives no indication that America will not conclude a separate peace with Germany, removes all apprehension that this would be equivalent in the opinion of the Government to America's renunciation of the Allies' cause or the withdrawal of her moral support."

The Hughes announcement, says the Newark *News* (Ind.), "abandons the idea of isolation and commits us to cooperation in the processes of reconstruction." Suggesting that "Secretary Hughes's note to the German Government should be read after the German memorandum addrest to Washington, and not before," the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) goes on to say:

"The German note is plainly an appeal to the United States from the Allied decision at London. It begins adroitly enough by affirming Germany's willingness to make reparations. But it proceeds without loss of time to argue that the failure at London was the fault of the Allies. It begins with a statement of fair intentions, but it ends as an indictment not only of the reasonableness of the Allied position, but, in the case of France, of the motives behind the whole reparations issue.

"But Mr. Hughes has been both much more adroit and much more straightforward than Herr Simons. He leaves the German indictment entirely out of account. He fastens directly upon Germany's admission of liability and her profest willingness to discharge her obligations. And in as direct a fashion as the courtesies of diplomacy will allow he tells the German Government to take the initiative in reopening negotiations with the Allies. This is judgment as well as advice. It says virtually that the break at London was Germany's fault. . . . . . .

"The American people can read the Hughes note only with satisfaction. It is an affirmation of America's interest in a speedy settlement. It implies that in any resumption of negotiations between the Allies and Germany this country, whether we participate directly or not, will play its part. And that, after all, is the heart of the problem: that America shall exert her influence for a just settlement and not stand idly aside waiting for events to take their course."

The German appeal referred to by *The Evening Post* was given by Dr. Simons to Mr. Dresel, American Commissioner in Berlin. From a paraphrase prepared by our State Department we quote the following passages:

"It has been asserted that Germany is reluctant to recognize her obligation to make reparations. This is not correct.

"It is entirely clear not only to the Government of Germany but to the German people also that Germany must make reparations to the limit of her ability to pay. . . . . . .

"An international loan, in favor of which the Allied and Associated Governments would waive their general mortgage, constitutes the only solution of the problem. The Government of Germany is prepared to offer the necessary securities for the safety of such a loan. It is the opinion of the German Government that if the loan were properly organized and offered, and if those who have evaded taxation be granted a general amnesty, the large sums of German capital which have been secretly withdrawn from Germany could again be drawn in for the loan and thereby become available for the reparations.

"It has been reiterated by the Allied and Associated Governments that the situation of Germany is better than that of many of the Allied and Associated countries, due to the fact that Germany has no foreign debts. Germany would not be unwilling to assume the obligation of the interest and the amortization of the foreign debts of the Allied and Associated Powers, within the limit of her capacity, should this measure be entertained by the Allied and Associated Governments and their creditors.

"Germany stands ready to meet any proposal which appears feasible for the solution of the economic and financial problems of Europe, and would invite the examination by unbiased experts of its own ability to make payment. It is the opinion of Germany that the heavy weight of debt now borne by all the states which were participants in the world-war and the damages which were wrought in the course of that war can not be laid upon the shoulders of a single people. Germany believes also that a policy of duress and coercion would not bring about the reconstruction of international economic life, and that only by way of peaceful discussion and understanding can such reconstruction be obtained. The German Government considers it important to give, with solemn emphasis, the assurance that for its part it is honestly willing to follow the path which it has suggested."

In response to this Secretary Hughes sent the following reply to Berlin:

"The American Government is pleased to note in the informal memorandum of Dr. Simons the unequivocal expression on the part of the German Government of its desire to afford reparations up to the limit of German ability to pay. This Government stands with the governments of the Allies in holding Germany responsible for the war, and therefore morally bound to make reparations, so far as may be possible.

"The recognition of this obligation, implied in the memorandum of Dr. Simons, seems to the Government of the United States the only sound basis on which can be built a firm and just peace under which the various nations of Europe can achieve once more economic independence and stability. This Government believes that it recognizes in the memorandum of Dr. Simons, a sincere desire on the part of the German Government to reopen negotiations with the Allies on a new basis and hopes that such negotiations, once resumed, may lead to a prompt settlement which will at the same time satisfy the just claims of the Allies and permit Germany hopefully to renew its productive activities."

In London *The Daily Chronicle* hails this communication as "a considerable snub to Germany," and rejoices that "on the question of principle President Harding takes his stand with the Allies." In Paris the press agree that this "puts a definite end to Germany's maneuvers in the United States"; and the *Figaro* remarks:

"It will be seen that President Harding has cut off all the hopes of Dr. Simons. Such German duplicity is only an insult to American common sense. Several days ago the Berlin Government proposed to submit to arbitration the question of reparations and disarmament. Without doubt it was America they wanted to act as arbitrator. The arbitrator has just pronounced sentence, but will the Germans accept it?"

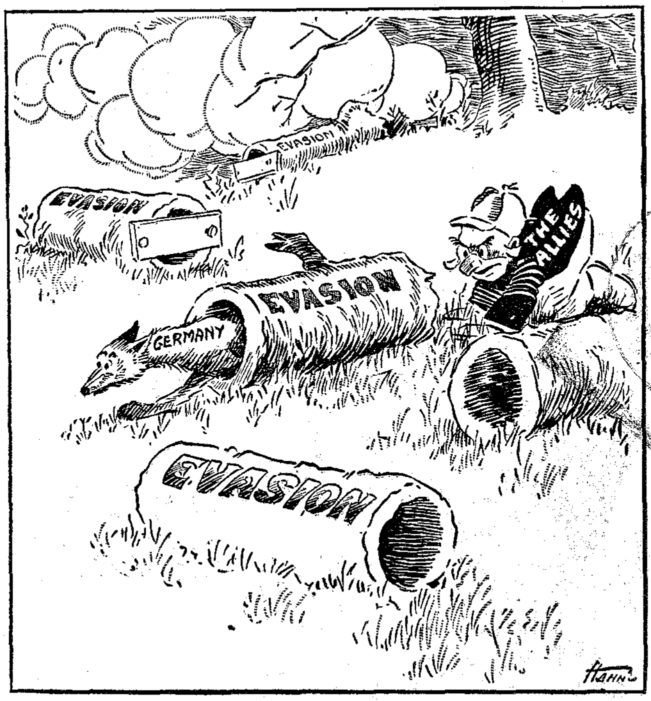
The French "now feel that France has a much freer hand in pursuing her plans to make Germany pay her war-bills," writes a Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who goes on to say:

"In all previous negotiations on the subject of Germany's reparations payments France has acted with a great doubt in her mind whether America would hasten peace with Germany and become intolerant of the measures taken by the Allies which tend to control German purchases and exports. She feared that the United States might be attracted by the rôle of mediator between the Allies and Germany and for selfish reasons desire to see minimum rather than maximum penalties inflicted on Germany.

"Before staking France's future in a final round of the reparations dispute the Paris Government desired to gage at first hand the pulse of American opinion on the subject. Reports of the success in Washington of René Viviani, therefore, are received here with satisfaction and gratitude.

"France, in touch with Great Britain and Italy, will now prepare the final act of the reparations drama, which, it is hoped, will not take a tragic turn before the end. Now that the Allies are in agreement as to the method of setting up the Rhine customs barrier and on taxes to be imposed on the Germans, it will be a comparatively small matter to push this customs frontier eastward twenty or thirty kilometers. However little money this extension of the occupied area may bring in as compared to the enormous sums owed by Germany, it will at least place the district where Germany manufactures her arms and ammunition under Allied control. France will then be certain that Germany can not begin extensive preparations for a new war and can bend all her energies to exacting reparations payments in the form of industrial interests and cash.

"France would like to see a new industrial orientation in Westphalia, so that this great manufacturing district would not consider itself a slave of the Berlin Government and be forced to drop all other business if called upon by the German Government to manufacture materials of war. If the Rhine industrial region could be separated from the dictation of the rest of Germany and would permit of extensive French participation in industries there this would give a guaranty of peace that would go a long way toward replacing the Anglo-American-French treaties of guaranty."



SOME DAY HE WILL RUN OUT OF HOLLOW LOGS

—Hanny in the St. Joseph *News-Press*.

And in another Paris dispatch to the New York *Herald* (Rep.), we read:

"Diplomatically it was said here that the Administration in Washington has only recognized German responsibility for the war and reparations liability. Naturally fear is aroused that the new independent position of the United States will be taken advantage of by Germany to weaken the Allies' treaty position, the whole of German diplomacy being aimed at developing a controversy not only respecting reparations, but over other treaty disputes wherein she can bring the United States as arbitrator, envisaging America's rôle from now on as a neutral.

"In line with this Germany is expected to construe the last paragraph of the American note as an encouragement for her to assume the initiative in new negotiations, which, designedly falling short of the Allies' terms, will give Germany the desired basis for an appeal to America to arbitrate. That still appears very undesirable to French officials."

Meanwhile Premier Briand informs the French Senate that the French Army will enforce the Treaty terms if Germany continues her evasions beyond May 1.

In Germany, the correspondents tell us, only the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* finds comfort in the Hughes note, in which it detects on the part of the United States "a more accommodating attitude toward Germany." The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, owned by Hugo Stinnes, says that America is on the wrong road in insisting that Germany is morally responsible for the war; and the *Deutsche Zeitung* warns Germany against the assumption that American sentiment and American thought "are yet free from French and English influence."

The main points of the Administration's policy toward Germany and the Allies are thus summarized in a Washington dispatch from Harold Phelps Stokes to the New York *Evening Post:*

> "1. Germany must 'acknowledge responsibility.'
>
> "2. She must make reparations 'to the limit of her ability.'
>
> "3. Her ability to pay must be determined 'fairly and justly.'
>
> "4. The Allied obligations to the United States must stand intact, tho this nation will not act the part of a tyrannical creditor.
>
> "Three things strike one at once about the policy of the United States above enunciated:
>
> "1. It is in effect a declaration of 'solidarity'; that is, it indicates to the Allies clearly that the United States will not desert them, and will not be duped into playing Germany's game.
>
> "2. It lets the Allies know frankly that this solidarity does not mean that the United States necessarily indorses their every act. The United States does not necessarily join in the terms of the bill of reparations presented to Germany, nor necessarily indorse the steps that the Allies, under the leadership of France, have taken to enforce that bill of reparations.
>
> "In other words, we are not going to commit ourselves in detail to a program which we have had no part in formulating."

The following definition of America's "new foreign policy" was given to the Washington correspondent of *The Tribune* by Senator Harry S. New, of Indiana, a close friend of the President:

> "The attitude of the United States is equivalent to a declaration of a new-world policy that has its parallel in the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine related to the countries of this continent. The proposed declaration defines the future attitude of the United States with reference to the preservation of the peace of the world by whomever threatened. It is directed toward the preservation of civilization. It declares no direct alliance and countenances none, but it is notice to the world that the United States, determining for itself when and how it shall interpose, will stand ready to do its full part for the preservation of world peace wherever and by whomever assailed.
>
> "In 1814 Napoleon sought to subjugate Europe and to conquer the world, and all but succeeded in doing so. A century later it was the German Kaiser. Who can say but that a similar attempt may be made by some new emperor or kaiser in some other nation's behalf a century hence? But the policy to be defined is general in its application, just as the Monroe Doctrine was general, even tho both had their origin because of specific acts."

In the Washington *Post* (Ind.), whose owner and editor is also a close personal friend of President Harding, we read:

> "In connection with the visit of René Viviani and the revived discussion of America's position toward the Allies, it is possible to announce the following declarations of policy of the United States Government:
>
> "First—America takes the position that Germany must accept full moral responsibility for the war and must pay reparations to the full extent of her ability. She can not hope for American assistance toward recovery until she fairly and justly accepts her responsibilities.
>
> "Secondly—America expects the Allies to be as scrupulous in the fulfilment of their obligations to the United States as these nations insist that Germany be toward them. There must be nothing conditional or evasive about recognition of obligations justly due the United States, and the sanctity of these obligations must be independent of whatever complications become involved in forcing Germany to pay. . . . . . .
>
> "The French envoy may still report that America stands as much the true friend of France to-day as during the war. There is no question whatever of America drifting away from the Allies into a sympathetic attitude toward present German resistance to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
>
> "But, on the other hand, the United States believes the time has come when the Government must primarily consider the interests of the American people just as the French Government is giving particular concern to the interests of the people of France.
>
> "There must, therefore, be an end to the illusion that it is America's duty to save the world before considering her own needs, that America must continue sacrificing interests of her own citizens to succor others, that the payment of interest on foreign loans made by America is dependent upon further help extended to Europe by the United States or upon Germany's acceptance of reparations demands, or, in fact, upon any outside complications."

THE ISLAND NATIONS OF THE PACIFIC

BALANCES OF POWER, national interests, and the ownership of some hundreds of islands in the Far-Eastern regions of the Pacific, badly upset by that world cataclysm which centered in northern France, are settling back to times of peace under very much changed conditions. Australia and New Zealand have received such a large measure of self-government that they may be considered practically independent nations. The former German possessions have been divided between them and the Empire of Japan. In this case, as it has been observed elsewhere in the break-up of old empires into small nations, "every little nation has a problem of its own," and Australia and New Zealand find themselves somewhat at odds with Great Britain and Japan over the arrangement of the Oceanic mandates. When Great Britain and Japan notified the League of Nations that they had prolonged their Treaty of Alliance for one year, "considerable opposition was exprest by the Australian press," observes *Current History* (New York). Australia's feeling against the Japanese is said to resemble the feeling aroused on our own California coast, and "racial discrimination" is being as strongly opposed by the Japanese Government there as here. A further complication is added by our Government's refusal to recognize the Japanese mandates in the North Pacific. China, also, is reported to be far from resigned to the terms of the Treaty which give to Japan considerable slices of Chinese territory and valuable rights in much larger areas.

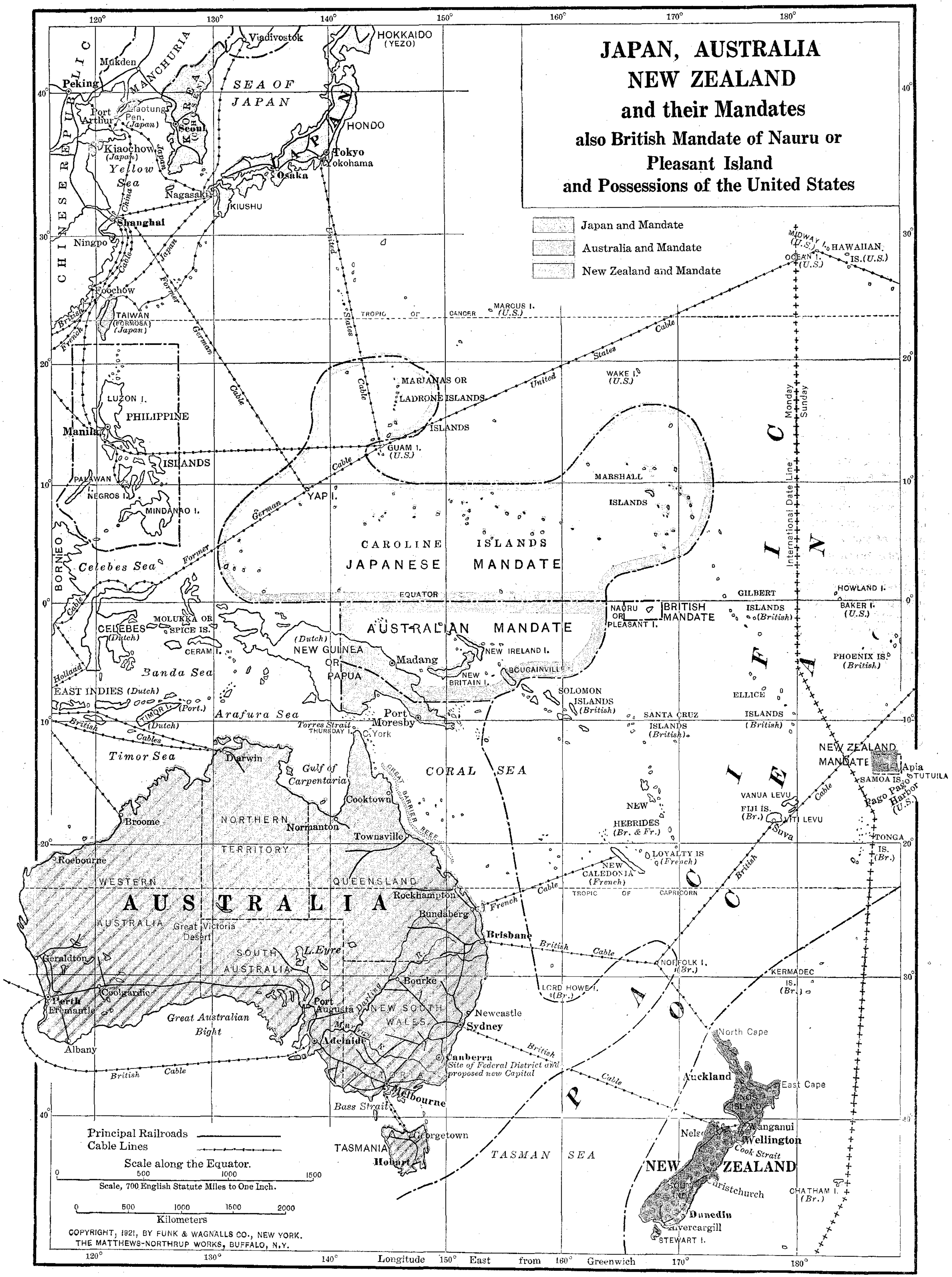
Japan, presented with all the former German islands north of the equator in addition to the Chinese territory referred to, has profited notably by the war. The total area of the empire in 1914, according to "The Statesman's Year Book" for that year, was about 175,540 square miles, with a total population of about 53,000,000. The present area, according to the 1920 edition of the same book, is 260,738 square miles. Four hundred and eighty-nine small islands are included in this estimate. The population in 1918, exclusive of the dependencies of Korea, Taiwan, and Karafuto, was placed at 57,070,936. The total, including these provinces, is given as 78,261,856, which may be compared to an American population of approximately one-third larger in an area more than ten times as large.

Australia, tho it consists of a continent of practically the same area as the United States, is habitable by white races only on its borders and in a few interior districts of the south and west. Its total estimated population on June 30, 1919, was 5,140,543. Recently, however, reports *Current History* (New York):

> "Sir James Connelly, agent in London for western Australia, announces that for the next two years a thousand emigrants from the British Isles will be sent to Australia each month. The first large party, comprising 1,100 emigrants, left Great Britain early in January."

The new Australian mandate covers all the formerly German islands south of the equator, with the exception of the Samoan group, allotted to New Zealand. The two largest islands of the group, formerly known as the Bismarck Archipelago, have recently been renamed New Britain and New Ireland.

New Zealand, founded as a penal colony by Great Britain, has of recent years gained a reputation as one of the most carefully and completely governed territories in the world. A law passed by this reformed convict colony, and made effective on May 1 of this year, orders that "no motion-picture film depicting thieving, robbery, murder, or suicide shall be permitted to be shown in the Dominion." The population, in 1919, was estimated by "The Statesman's Year Book" at 1,139,014, exclusive of some 50,000 native Maoris. The total area is 103,581 square miles, not including the Dominion's new mandate over the former German Samoan Islands, now the Territory of Western Samoa, which adds an area of some 1,200 square miles.



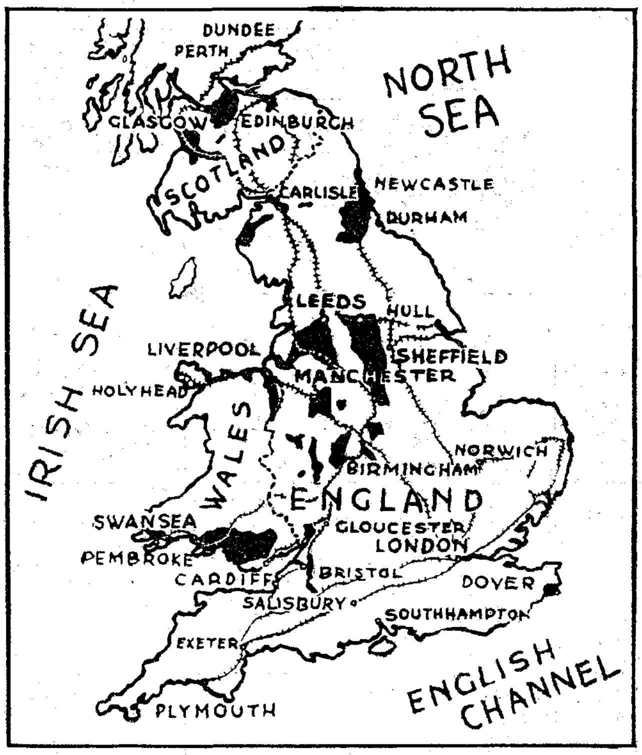
JAPAN, AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND and their Mandates also British Mandate of Nauru or Pleasant Island and Possessions of the United States

Japan and Mandate
Australia and Mandate
New Zealand and Mandate
Principal Railroads
Cable Lines
Scale along the Equator.
0 500 1000 1500
Scale, 700 English Statute Miles to One Inch.
0 500 1000 1500 2000
Kilometers
Longitude 150° East from 160° Greenwich
120° 130° 140° 150° 160° 170° 180°
40° 30° 20° 10° 0° 10° 20° 30° 40°
Vladivostok
HOKKAIDO (YEZO)
Mukden
MANCHURIA
Peking
SEA OF JAPAN
Port Arthur
Liaotung Pen. (Japan)
Seoul
KOREA (CHOSEN)
JAPAN
HONDO
Tokyo
Yokohama
Kiaochow (Japan)
Yellow Sea
Osaka
Nagasaki
KIUSHU
CHINESE REPUBLIC
Shanghai
Ningpo
Foochow
TAIWAN (FORMOSA) (Japan)
British
French
United States Cable
Japan
Former German Cable
TROPIC OF CANCER
MARCUS I. (U.S.)
MIDWAY I. (U.S.)
HAWAIIAN IS. (U.S.)
OCEAN I. (U.S.)
WAKE I. (U.S.)
United States Cable
LUZON I.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
Manila
MARIANAS OR LADRONE ISLANDS
GUAM I. (U.S.)
PALAWAN
NEGROS I.
MINDANAO I.
YAP I.
German Cable
MARSHALL ISLANDS
CAROLINE ISLANDS
JAPANESE MANDATE
Monday
Sunday
International Date Line
BORNEO
Celebes Sea
Former Cable
EQUATOR
GILBERT ISLANDS (British)
HOWLAND I.
BAKER I. (U.S.)
NAURU OR PLEASANT I.
BRITISH MANDATE
MOLUKKA OR SPICE IS.
CELEBES (Dutch)
CERAM I.
(Dutch) NEW GUINEA OR PAPUA
AUSTRALIAN MANDATE
NEW IRELAND I.
Madang
NEW BRITAIN I.
BOUGAINVILLE
Holland
Banda Sea
EAST INDIES (Dutch)
TIMOR I. (Port.) (Dutch)
Arafura Sea
SOLOMON ISLANDS (British)
SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS (British)
ELLICE ISLANDS (British)
PHOENIX IS. (British)
Port Moresby
Torres Strait
THURSDAY I.
C. York
British Cables
Timor Sea
Darwin
Gulf of Carpentaria
CORAL SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
NEW ZEALAND MANDATE
Apia
SAMOA IS.
TUTUILA
Pago Pago Harbor (U.S.)
Cooktown
GREAT BARRIER REEF
NEW HEBRIDES (Br. & Fr.)
VANUA LEVU
FIJI IS. (Br.)
VITI LEVU
Suva
Cable
Broome
NORTHERN TERRITORY
Normanton
Townsville
TONGA IS. (Br.)
Roebourne
LOYALTY IS (French)
NEW CALEDONIA (French)
British
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA
Rockhampton
French Cable
TROPIC OF CAPRICORN
Bundaberg
Great Victoria Desert
Brisbane
British Cable
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
L. Eyre
Geraldton
NORFOLK I. (Br.)
KERMADEC IS. (Br.)
Bourke
Darling
Perth
Fremantle
Coolgardie
Port Augusta
NEW SOUTH WALES
LORD HOWE I. (Br.)
Newcastle
Great Australian Bight
Sydney
Murray
Adelaide
North Cape
Albany
British Cable
Canberra Site of Federal District and proposed new Capital
British Cable
VICTORIA
Auckland
East Cape
Melbourne
NORTH ISLAND
Bass Strait
Georgetown
Nelson
Wanganui
Wellington
Cook Strait
TASMANIA
Hobart
TASMAN SEA
NEW ZEALAND
SOUTH ISLAND
Christchurch
CHATHAM I. (Br.)
Dunedin
Invercargill
STEWART I.

COPYRIGHT, 1921, BY FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., NEW YORK.
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

WHAT LOOMS BEHIND THE BRITISH STRIKE

A MILLION BRITISH COAL-MINERS left their jobs on April 1; long and bitter industrial warfare may ensue, or an early settlement may bring peace—perhaps before this reaches the reader. But whatever the event, the strike has served to reveal in startling fashion certain fundamental issues which must be settled not by Great Britain only, but also by America and other industrial nations, as our own press remark, before there can be permanent peace in industry, and to the proper understanding of these issues a brief survey of their discussion by the press of England and America is essential. The walk-out of the coal-miners was more than just another strike, it is agreed on all sides. "The stoppage in the coal-fields is an attempt to intimidate the Government into granting a subsidy on the coal trade, and to impose upon it a bastard form of nationalization, which would kill all incentive in industry," said the President of the British Board of Trade in a statement to the press. It seems to the Conservative London *Morning Post* that here is the "strike for nationalization that has been threatened any time these last two years." "It is a class war," declared one labor-leader in a speech upholding the miners, and the British rail-workers told the Government unanimously that the conditions offered the miners as a basis for settlement on April 7 were "unacceptable and amounted to the beginning of a general attack on the working class." These conditions, they say, are simply "an attempt to impose a prewar standard of wages."



WHERE MORE THAN A MILLION MINERS QUIT WORK.

The map, taken from the New York *Evening Post*, shows in black the scattered coal districts of Great Britain.

Editors in this country are aware that what has been happening in England means as much to Americans as it does to Englishmen. One editor calls the walk-out of the miners, not a strike "of labor against capital for wages, but the challenging of the whole capitalistic system by labor," a war "between labor and the Government." Here, remarks another, is not "a local British social and economic difficulty," but a manifestation of general world-wide unrest. And it is a situation that vitally concerns all of us, not merely those of us who may work with our hands or who may be employers of labor. For in all countries, one writer has pointed out, people are learning that since the war "capital and labor have become partners, and the chief contention between them now is how to wring the greatest possible profits from the public; it is our belief that the industrial problem has practically ceased to be a problem of capital *versus* labor and has become instead the problem of producers *versus* consumers." American consumers may be brought face to face with this fact in a practical way, thinks the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, for the cessation of coal production in England has meant an increased demand for shipments of coal from America to the countries usually supplied by England, and our coal operators who "are stocked up with coal which they can not sell at the high price demanded" are now able to sell their surplus abroad at a profit and at the same time to keep domestic prices at a high level. Wherefore, concludes the Connecticut daily, "the time must come on both sides of the water when the rich and poor, employer and employee, will agree that uncertainty as to whether the homes of the people are to be warmed and the factories fired is too important an issue to be left as a shuttlecock between capital concerned with profits and labor contending for a better share."

Then, too, the underlying demands of the British coal-strikers for wages higher than the operators say they can pay and for a continuance of national control have their parallels in some of the contentions of our own railroad labor-leaders. These problems must be solved here, and England's experience is not to be ignored. It is, therefore, necessary to note briefly certain facts in the British coal situation. Under government control colliery-owners were guaranteed a profit, much as our railroads are under the present Railroad Act. The operators have thus been able to pay high wages and prices have been kept down to home consumers through limitation of prices at home and high prices on exports. The general principle, as the London *Economist* explains, was to keep home prices at a level which would just cover the cost of production and use surplus funds derived from export and bunker coal to pay the guaranteed profits. But this fabric collapsed when the coal strike of last October "opened a gap through which American coal flowed into Europe. And the general depression in trade caused a collapse in the demand for coal both at home and abroad. The fancy prices of exported coal fell like a stone." The coal output "declined with the necessity for it, and the Government found itself able unexpectedly to abandon coal control at once instead of waiting until the date, August 31 next, fixt by legislation last year." By giving up control now the Government figures that it can just about clear its financial obligations without loss to the taxpayer. But with the end of control the operators found themselves facing a deficit of $12,000,000 a month on the basis of the uniform wage scales. Thus the end of control meant a lowering of wages in accordance with the necessities of the different individual operators. The miners insisted on a national wage scale, backed up by a government guaranty, or a continuance of government control. The employers were willing to concede a standardization of different districts, inasmuch as different districts vary in earning capacity. To this the miners reply that the richer districts should pay for the poorer districts. The deadlock on this point brought about the strike. *The Economist* believes that wages must come down, but it suggests that if a gradual reduction were made in the number of mine-workers "and improvement in individual output were brought about, then the rates of wages per man, per shift, would improve."

Writers in the British labor press have suggested that the Government might lend to the operators a sum sufficient to cover a wage guaranty during the existing period of depression, and that if the operators can not mine coal at a profit, the miners would be willing to take charge of the business. George Lansbury, editor of the London *Daily Herald* (Labor), bluntly declares in an interview quoted in the New York *Call* (Socialist):

"British mine management is rotten. Many mines are using ancient methods. The pay under private control is not sufficient to keep the workers in any sort of comfort, and the miners realize that they must win now or return to prewar exploitation, mismanagement, huge profits, and a permanently scuttled industry. . . . . . .

"When the railways are put back into the hands of private owners, the workers there will have the same fight the miners are going through now."

But our daily papers as a rule are inclined to agree with Lord Londonderry, the British coal-owner, that a wage pool such as the miners demand "would mean the destruction of trade and would be against the best interests of the men themselves." The New York *Commerical*, for instance, calls it an "absolutely vicious proposition"

"There would be no telling where it would end. One industry after another would be compelled to yield to the demand of its employees, with the expectation of having the Government make up the loss. It would simply mean the nationalizing of all industry, which experiment has made a dismal failure in Russia. The proposition is, of course, absurd, because it goes upon the assumption that the Government is something apart from the people themselves. The Government has no independent income aside from what it raises by taxation, and if such a policy of wages subsidies was pursued it would mean such an increase in taxation that labor would find itself paying to the Government all that it received in wage increase in order that the Government could guaranty such increases. In other words, it would simply be a matter of taking it out of one pocket to put in another."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* agrees that the subsidy proposal "is clearly out of the question." The miners' contention that "less wages than were being paid under government control would not be adequate for a proper plane of living is essentially beside the point," for "there is no way whereby workmen can continue indefinitely to be paid more than their labor produces." The sooner "British workmen—and American labor for that matter—realize that the only source of increased income is improved productivity, the better for all concerned." This is not a British question or an American question, but a world-wide question. In a number of fundamental occupations there has been raised since the war the same outstanding issue regarding the present and future status of labor—"shall it receive a bonus or reward above and beyond the amount that it creates through its own exertions?" To this question *The Journal of Commerce* replies in the negative:

"Whatever is done for labor through the maintenance of undue wages, whose cost is then borne through subsidies, high rates, or in other like ways, is done at the cost of the taxpayer or the public. . . . It is not possible for all the inhabitants of a country to live by taking in one another's washing. Not all interests can be subsidized, one at the expense of another. . . . The war is over and the need of the day is reorganization on a business footing in which each shall be paid in proportion to his contribution to the common fund."

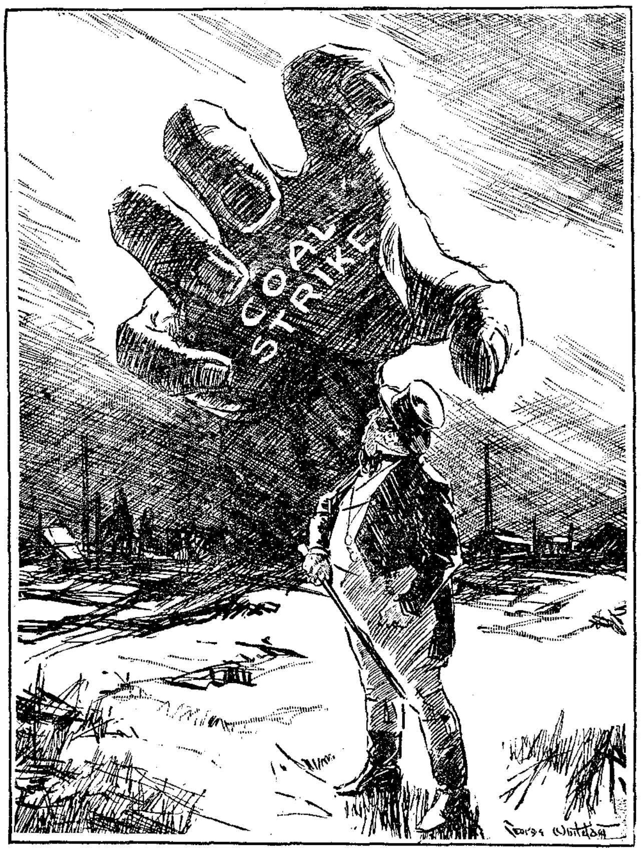
The New York *Globe* calls attention to the British miners' belief that decontrol of the coal industry was the first step in the capitalist attack on the workers' standard of living, and, it adds, "that opinion seems to be wide-spread in other industries and trades." A Liberal British statement of this phase of the situation comes from the Manchester *Guardian:*

"With the trade slump intensifying and the cost of living steadily falling, reductions in the high-wage standards built up in the period of advancing prices and booming trade seem inevitable. In some industries, where a sliding scale was adopted drops in wages have already occurred as the prices index-figure has lowered. The trouble will not lie so much over these changes as over the desire of the leaders of the miners and railwaymen to show that labor will hold tenaciously to the improvements in status and standard of life won during the war, and refuse to go back, without a fight, to prewar conditions. The negotiations in the coal industry, tho complicated by the removal of government control, are at bottom an attempt by the miners to hold the ground won by them in the setting up of unified control and national wage standards. The railways are in like case. In the engineering unions serious reductions are threatened when the six months' agreement ends in May, and here the employers will seek to sweep away war-bonuses and part of the Industrial Court awards. The building trades have still not settled the question of dilution, tho there is hope now that the unions will agree to admit adult apprentices to bricklayers and make up the disastrous shortage. Here, again, wage cuts are threatened. The process of reduction of wages all round promises to be far more disturbed than was the slower process of raising them."

The real issue in the British coal strike, so it seems to *The Christian Science Monitor*, is Socialism. The miners have passed the point where they ask for wages just sufficient to cover the cost of living; "they are demanding the enjoyment of some few of the advantages which, they maintain, those who live upon the fruits of their labor enjoy." This paper finds one weak point in the Government's case against the miners:

"Some two years ago the Government appointed a commission to study the whole question of the operation of the mines and practically bound themselves to abide by its decision. When the decision, which was prepared by no Socialist, but by a judge of the High Court, was issued, and was found to be in favor of nationalization, the Government receded from their position and repudiated the report. As a result, ever since then they have been at a disadvantage in dealing with the miners, who have perpetually faced them with the demand for the fulfilment of Mr. Justice Sankey's award."

The seriousness of the occasion, according to the Boston paper, lies in the fact that unless some arrangement, such as an agreement to nationalize the mines, is reached, "the prospect of industrial peace, in England, with all that that means to the world, is extremely remote. On the other hand, if the nationalization of the mines is once consented to, the nationalization of industry generally must inevitably follow, and the end of capitalism in Great Britain will have begun."



THE STRANGLER.

—Whitelaw in *The Passing Show* (London).

THE MISHAPS OF THE HAPSBURGS

WHATEVER HOPES THE FORMER KAISER may have had of returning to power must have been blasted, it is remarked, when he saw how miserably Charles failed to regain the Hungarian throne. It is an old axiom among the sporting fraternity that "they never come back." If the recent return of the King of Greece might be called an exception to the rule, Charles makes it good again. Possibly with the Greek King's success fresh in mind, Charles broke his parole to the Swiss Government, slipt quietly across the frontier into Hungary, changed to the uniform of a Hungarian general, went blithely to the palace at Budapest, pinned Hungary's highest decoration on the breast of the Regent, and asked for the keys to the King's private rooms. They were refused, and the Regent, Admiral Horthy, reminded his former sovereign that he could not break his oath to uphold the Constitution of Hungary. So "the chief result of Charles's premature adventure will probably be the utter ruin of his prospects of restoration at some future time," believes the New York *Times*. The youthful monarch had been told that his people awaited his return to the throne, but, as Arthur Brisbane points out in a New York *American* editorial, "his people, starved, bankrupt, and mutilated, were awaiting him about as eagerly as a boy awaits his castor-oil."

THE MAN WHO WOULD BE KING.

Ex-Emperor Charles and ex-Empress Zita, of Austria-Hungary, with five of their six children. This photograph was taken in Switzerland before the unsuccessful attempt to recapture the Hungarian throne.

"Charles is the stormy petrel of fallen royalty," notes the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, while the New York *Tribune* looks upon him as a "movie pretender; an Emperor and King who has been cashiered for incompetency." "Imperial spring fever" was to blame for the hasty attempt to regain power, thinks *The Tribune*. Altho "not of the heroic stuff of which the traditional pretender is made," in the opinion of the New York *Herald*, the fact which arrests the attention of many editors is the completeness of his downfall—the apparent destruction of the powerful Hapsburg dynasty. As the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch* reviews the Hapsburg reign:

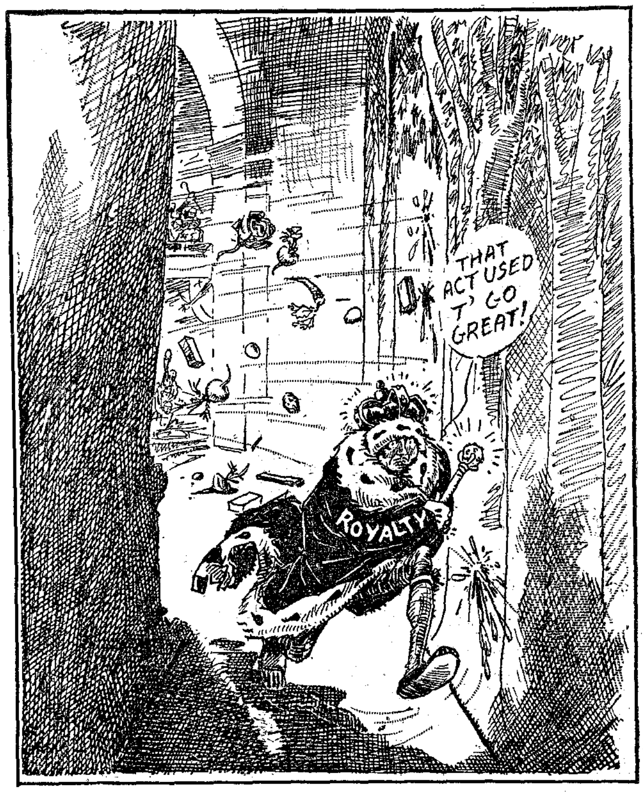
> "Rulers of Austria for more than six hundred years, kings of Hungary since early in the sixteenth century, emperors of Austria since 1804, and emperors of Austria-Hungary since 1867, the Habsburgs or Hapsburgs or Habichtburgs had seemed as secure on their thrones as temporal monarchs could be. Yet they went crashing down at the close of the war which was to decide the conflicting claims of autocracy and democracy, along with all the other upholders of almost arbitrary power. That they were anointed with oil and crowned with triple crowns mattered not at all: their empire of Austria was torn to pieces and their kingdom of Hungary was set apart, while the person of the Emperor-King, which once was sacred, was exiled to a foreign country.
>
> "And nothing has more sharply marked the completeness of the Hapsburg fall than the fiasco of Charles's attempt to proclaim himself King of Hungary again."

"Hungary has made a number of attempts at self-government since the war," recalls the New York *Herald*; "it has tried and overthrown Count Karolyi's republic, Bela Kun's Communistic experiment, Archduke Joseph's democracy, and is now scarcely more than enduring Admiral Horthy's regency." "Last December," the Richmond *News-Leader* informs us, "the Hungarian Parliament passed a formal resolution to the effect that Hungary desired a monarchy and ultimately would establish it," and Charles H. Grasty cables to the New York *Times* that the Regent himself is in favor of a monarchy. According to Admiral Horthy—

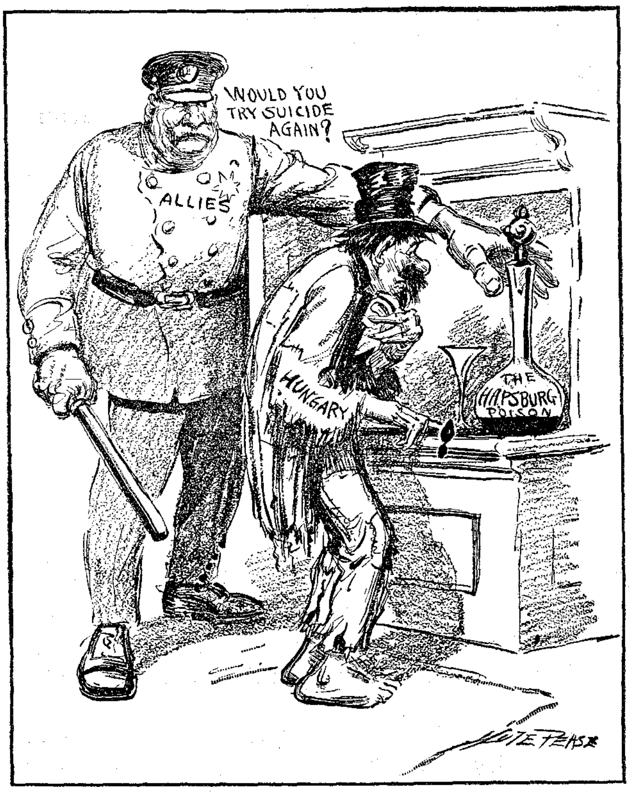
> "A republican Hungary is not possible. In the first place, the Hungarian mind has become habituated to monarchy, and as a matter of fact this form of government suits our people better and we would never go through an election every four years, as you do, without agitation and excitement, which would result in great harm.
>
> "To the mind of Hungary, authority takes a monarchistic form and it does not matter much whose head wears the crown. The people will be less liable to the dangerous influence of demagogs, they will be steadiest and do their best work under a monarchy. In due time we will solve our problems and prosper under an ordered but liberal monarchy."

But the Admiral's uncompromising attitude toward Charles indicates that the action of the former Emperor was premature, to say the least. Charles, knowing, as he probably did, that England, France, and Italy would unite in opposing his return to power, and that the "Little Entente"—Roumania, Jugo-Slavia, and Czecho-Slovakia—would even invade Hungary to keep him from the throne, nevertheless went ahead with his plans. But "France has been too zealous in promoting the 'Little Entente,' and has too bitter a memory of the evil done to her by the house of Hapsburg to have any sympathy for Charles," explains the Providence *Journal*, and the Washington *Herald* declares that "Italy hates a Hapsburg as intensely as France hates a Hohenzollern." Therefore, "till the spirit of Kossuth walks no longer by moonlight, a Magyar monarchy for a 'Mishapsburg' can only exist by virtue of foreign bayonets," asserts the Brooklyn *Eagle*, for, as Oliver Owen Kuhn writes in the Washington *Star:*

> "The chief damage that would result from the restoration of the Hapsburgs or monarchical forms under the domination of old Austro-Hungarian leaders would be the possibility of unity of action with Germany. And unity of action with Germany means a stronger Germany, which at all times will remain a potential menace to France.
>
> "Charles has reckoned without French influence in the smaller


THAT ACT USED T' GO GREAT!
ROYALTY

TRYING TO COME BACK IN AN OLD ACT.
—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.



REMOVING TEMPTATION.
—Pease in the Newark *News*.

WHERE DEPARTED SPIRITS CAN'T RETURN.

countries—Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, and Jugo-Slavia. These countries, despite their own jealousies, are forced to meet on one common ground against the restoration of the Hapsburgs. Each of these little countries, either carved bodily out of the old Austrian Empire or profiting largely by the divisions of the spoils when statesmen in Paris wielded their diplomatic carving-knives, has a holy fear of Hungary and Austria, particularly should they once more rally about old leaderships."

As the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* explains this fear of the Hapsburgs and the danger which also looms over Germany:

> "Hapsburgism, like Hohenzollernism, is an entity, a principle, a governing dogma, a social system which the world has left behind, as it has left behind the torture of war-prisoners, poisoning of wells, human slavery. This incursion shows the extreme danger to which both Germany and former Austro-Hungarian territory are exposed with pretenders having such ease of access as is afforded by a residence in Switzerland and Holland."

But if dethroned monarchs in general hope to benefit from the attempt of Charles to regain the Hungarian throne they will be disappointed and disillusioned, is apparently the general verdict. The Newark *Evening News* is of the opinion that Charles was sent to learn how strong the monarchist sentiment was, "and whether the people were wearied with democracy." If so, his mission was a success. As this paper goes on:

> "Did the Monarchists send him out from their ark in Switzerland to see whether the waters had receded enough for them to reestablish their foothold? Let him make the experiment; if it failed, it would not matter much, for there were other Hapsburgs in storage for use later. Ordinary prudence dictates that it is folly to use a big trump when a little one will do. So Charles would serve to test out the sentiment of Europe. And if he succeeded, a path would have been opened for the rest to trail back in turn.
>
> "What will the next and final acts be? Will the Monarchists continue to blunder as they have done for years, dissipating the Hapsburg estate and finally destroying it? Or will the fear of interference from the Allies and the 'Little Entente' make them follow the way of wisdom? Or will the people dislodge the Monarchists finally and produce a leader like Venizelos and Mazáryk who can bring their countries back to peace and prosperity?"

GEORGIA'S DEATH FARM

CHAINED AND WEIGHTED NEGRO BODIES, some dragged with grappling-hooks from two Georgia rivers and others recovered from shallow graves on an adjoining plantation, reveal a condition of peonage "so astounding as to be almost unbelievable," as the near-by Atlanta *Constitution* puts it. At least two of the unfortunate victims were compelled to dig their own graves, according to a confession by their slayer, himself a negro peon who "ain't had more than fifty cents at one time for a year." His white master, he is reported by the Macon *Telegraph* as saying, was accustomed to secure negroes from city jails and detention stockades by paying their fines for minor offenses. They then were taken to the plantation near Monticello and kept in a state of virtual slavery, we are told. "*Simon Legree* is outclassed by this character in real life," says *The Telegraph* in effect, "and it verily seems that there is just as much of a slave system to be broken up now as even in the day of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe."

Broadly defined, peonage as it is known in the South includes any means whereby a white man keeps a negro in involuntary servitude. That the Governor admits peonage exists in Georgia, and declares it must stop, and that "90 per cent. of the State's population are back of him," is reported by Rowland Thomas, the New York *World's* special correspondent. In the words of the Atlanta *Journal*, the perpetrator or perpetrators of the murder of eleven negroes on the farm in Jasper County "must be unsparingly punished regardless of wealth, position, or race," and its neighbor, *The Constitution*, agrees that "it is now for the Courts to sift this matter to the very bottom and ascertain exactly where the guilt lies." The Greenville (S. C.) *Piedmont* declares that "this horrible shambles is as revolting to the people of the South as to any other, and it is their hope and desire that those guilty of this fiendish outrage shall speedily pay for it with their lives." We are told in another Macon *Telegraph* editorial that:

> "Department of Justice agents visited the Williams farm on or about March 1, this year, to make investigations of certain

peonage rumors in connection with that place. At the time of this visit there were many negroes there who had been paid out of jails or chain-gangs, held on the farm in durance vile.

"It is claimed that certain of these were surly and inclined to rebel at their treatment, in addition to talking too much. So, the remedy for the peonage charges and the unruly negroes, if the statements of the negro farm boss are to be believed, was to get rid of eleven of the negroes who were suspected of glib tongues, as it was foreseen that court investigations were likely."

"Thus a farmer accused of an offense against the law calmly proceeds to remove all evidence against him by murdering the witnesses," remarks the Omaha *Bee*, which believes that "if this had taken place anywhere between the eighth and fifteenth centuries it would have excited little wonder." In the present instance, however, Southern, Western, Northern, and Eastern editors agree that the Jasper County mystery first must be cleared up and then the blight of peonage must be eradicated.

So much for conditions recently brought to light. "But how general is this condition of peonage?" the New York *Globe* asks. Certainly, as *The Globe* points out, "that is the important public question." The chief of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice at Atlanta declares that peonage in Georgia "is not wide-spread in the sense of being State-wide," reports the New York *Times*. According to this official—

> "Judging from the complaints we receive, a far greater part of Georgia is free from the practise, which seems to center in two or three sore spots where social conditions are less advanced.
>
> "My impression is that the bulk of Georgia white residents are guiltless of intentional violations of the peonage law, just as my experience leads me to believe that the bulk of white citizens are whole-heartedly back of our efforts to stamp out peonage."

But the New York *Age*, a negro publication, declares that peonage not only is practised in Georgia, but through many other Southern States. Says *The Age:*

> "These conditions are not confined to Jasper County, Ga., alone. They apply to the entire region in the Mississippi delta and, in fact, to all that part of the South where cotton is raised.
>
> "Thousands upon thousands of negroes in the agricultural sections of the South have for years been constantly cheated and robbed of their earnings and chained to the soil by this system of debt-slavery.
>
> "Peonage slavery is more heartless than chattel slavery. This man, for example, never would have killed eleven slaves whose bodies belonged to him. They would have been considered too valuable."

"The whole question should be taken up vigorously by the Department of Justice," asserts the Springfield *Republican;* and the Knoxville *Sentinel*, which likens the Jasper County outrage to Turkish atrocities in Armenia, altho on a lesser scale, says specifically:

> "Peonage is a crime that grows by what it feeds upon. The Jasper County peonage shambles is a foul, ineffaceable blot upon the fair name of Georgia. The stain may be in a measure modified and expiated, but only through the State of Georgia . . . visiting the condign penalties of the law on the perpetrators and accessories of these awful crimes. Her course of procedure should not terminate with the prosecution and punishment of the criminals in this particular case, but it should extend to the overhauling and reforming of her penal system in all its bearings on the case, with the result to stamp out utterly the peonage practise."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Petrograd is on the retrograde.—*Washington Post.*

Germany has been in hot water so long that she's hard-boiled.—*Washington Post.*

Europe seems to be setting the stage for a billennium rather than a millennium.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Nations will not cease dreaming of wars until they cease sleeping on their arms.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The Allies got money out of us so easily that we are surprized that they don't have better luck with Germany.—*New York World.*

Lenine, who said the other day he feared he was almost respectable, has been thoroughly reassured, by Secretary Hughes.—*Washington Post.*

Pretty soon now the proper place for a Democratic office-holder at Washington will be the National Museum.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

What the railroad brotherhoods are really up against is a combination of General Atterbury, general apathy, and the general public.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

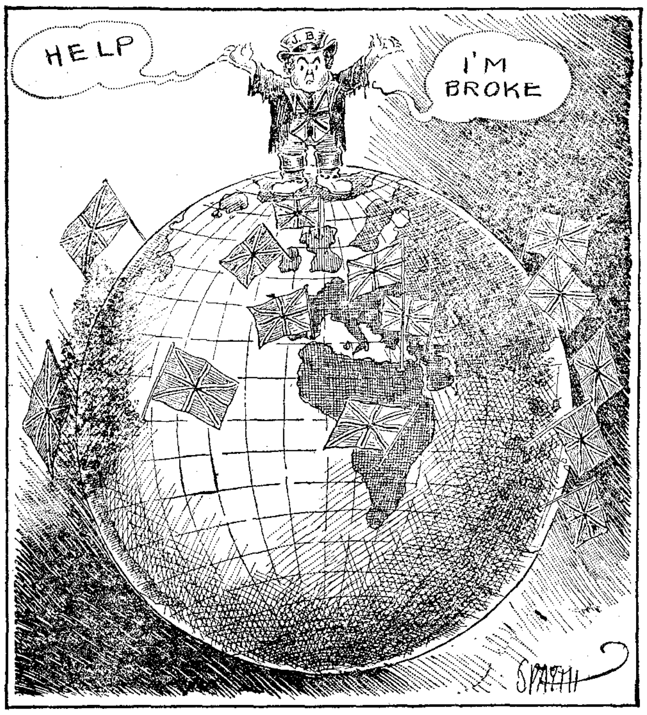
The Kaiser tells how the others planned and started the attack, but not how it happened that he was the only one with a gun on, as it were.—*Dallas News.*

The Nashville *Banner* fears the ex-Kaiser's book-writing will put him behind with his wood-sawing. The readers he puts to sleep will make up for that loss.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

Stefansson, the explorer, says there is no "frozen North." Pretty soon somebody will come along and try to convince us that there is no solid South.—*New York Evening Mail.*

An ex-soldier who went up 14,000 feet in the air recovered his speech; on the other hand, most people up in the air would be extremely lucky if they lost theirs.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Washington *Post* says the Republican party made a respectable showing last November. Is a mob respectable? We were lynched; that's what we were.—*Houston Post.*



LAND POOR!

—Spayth in the Fort Wayne *Journal-Gazette.*

The buyer's strike will be broken when the buyer isn't.—*Washington Post.*

The only thing in Russia that hasn't caught the uprising habit is the ruble.—*Washington Post.*

High prices have fallen here and there, but we have heard of no fatal injuries among them.—*New York World.*

German diplomacy would be more successful if it let money do some of the talking for it.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Must be some unexplained fascination in the king business to make monarchs want to come back.—*Wall Street Journal.*

If General Dawes can relieve disabled soldiers as well as he does his feelings before a Congressional committee, all's well.—*Washington Post.*

It looks as if former Emperor Charles of Hungary made quite a hit, but was put out at home.—*New York Herald.*

It's strange that Russia wants any more of our exports, considering that we sent her Trotzky.—*Chicago American Lumberman.*

One of the ex-Kaiser's sons is clerking in a bank. What reckless depositors that bank must have.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Lenine is trying to run Russia and Landis is trying to run baseball, and we don't know which has the harder job.—*New York Herald.*

The statesmen are talking disarmament right along, but the men who are not allowed to talk are oiling the triggers.—*Houston Post.*

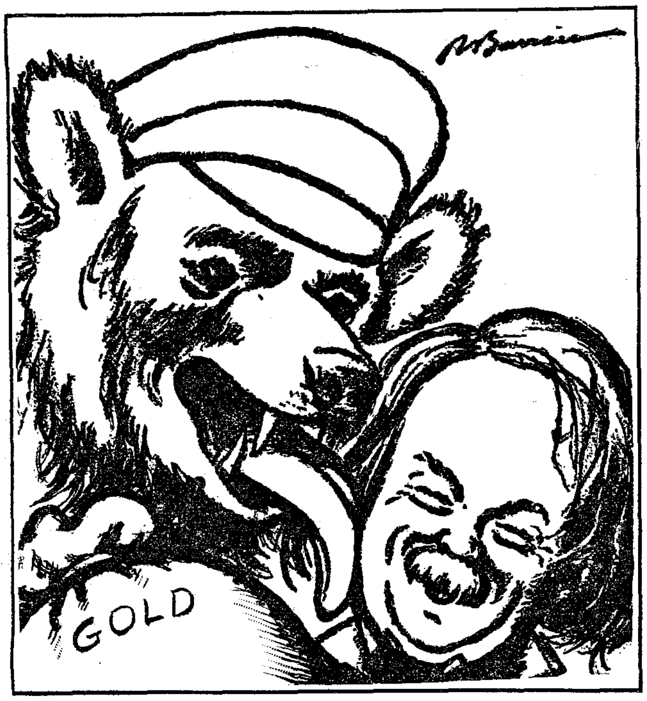
The daily paper published at Sing Sing prison is having labor troubles, it is reported. Well, at any rate, their labor can't walk out on them.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

We trust that postmasters will not interpret Mr. Hays's instructions to keep in touch with what is going on in their communities as permission to read any mail except post-cards.—*New York World.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

SOVIET RUSSIA "OPEN FOR BUSINESS"

As THE SPIDER TO THE FLY, Soviet Russia invites the nations to come in and do business, it is charged in some quarters, while she develops comprehensive plans of destructive propaganda to be carried out under the cover of "gentlemen's agreements." The suggestion that Lenine has "reformed" and abjured Communism, because he finds that after all business makes the world go round, is laughed at by the French, who are indignant at Britain's trade relationship with Russia. Yet Moscow dispatches to the French Foreign Office report that the Soviet Government has decided to denationalize all factories and turn them back to their former foreign owners, and is beginning with the factories in the Moscow district. Russia's "economic failure" is given as the reason. Reval dispatches also call attention to a manifesto issued by the Moscow Government to the peasants in which it is declared that the tax in kind on agricultural products was temporary, and will diminish as foreign trade increases. Russian "farmers," as the peasants are called for the first time in the history of Russia, are urged to "put forth all efforts to the end that none of the acreage of plowed land remains unsown this spring." The manifesto adds that "farmers should bear well in mind that the more land sown in grain, the more grain will remain at their absolute disposal." According to some correspondents this means the abolition of the Bolshevik denial of the rights of private property, which constituted the basis of Bolshevism. However, these informants put in the saving clause that Russian farmers "may refuse to trust Lenine, and Lenine's Communist subordinates may misapply the Soviet premier's reforms." On the important trade factor of landownership a Helsingfors dispatch relates that—



"STOP YOUR TICKLING!"
Lloyd George and the bear-hug.
—*L'Echo de Paris.*

> "The new land-tenure scheme of the Russian Soviet Government permits each man to hold his land for nine years, within which time there will be no redistribution. It is also provided that peasants whose holdings are scattered over a large area will in some cases be allotted new centralized holdings of an equivalent size. This, it is pointed out, appears to follow largely the plan of former Premier Stolypin, formulated many years back, under the old régime, as a solution for the land problem in Russia."

The charge that Soviet Russia's move to establish trade relations with other nations besides England is merely a ruse to make propaganda easy is said to be substantiated in the text of a document signed by the executive committee of the Third Internationale and by the director of the Council of Action and Propaganda in the East, which is transcribed by the London *Daily Telegraph*, and reads in part as follows:

> "Trade relations must always serve the interests of the Communist propaganda of the Third Internationale under the direct control of its executive committee. In connection with the above statement we submit the following lines on which the work is to be conducted.
>
> "The object of primary importance is the spreading of discontent among workmen and soldiers and the preparations of strikes and disturbances."

It is stated further that the trade delegation "should always be representative of a great nation, and no expense must be spared in creating this impression." The delegation is instructed to have offices in the "center of the commercial district," which should be "luxuriously fitted up and furnished," and the delegates should "always stay at the best hotels and give large dinner-parties, receptions to foreign representatives, and should in general entertain on a large scale, always bearing in mind that, apart from the world proletariat, recognition of Soviet Russia depends mainly on capitalists, as the present Imperialist policy of the *bourgeoisie* is entirely influenced by capital." This document was issued to the Soviet trade delegation at Constantinople, but the London *Times* says it represents a plan of Lenine "world-wide in its application."

The Paris *Victoire* remarks that during the various phases of the "Anglo-Bolshevik negotiations" reports were issued announcing the "evolution of Lenine," but it adds:

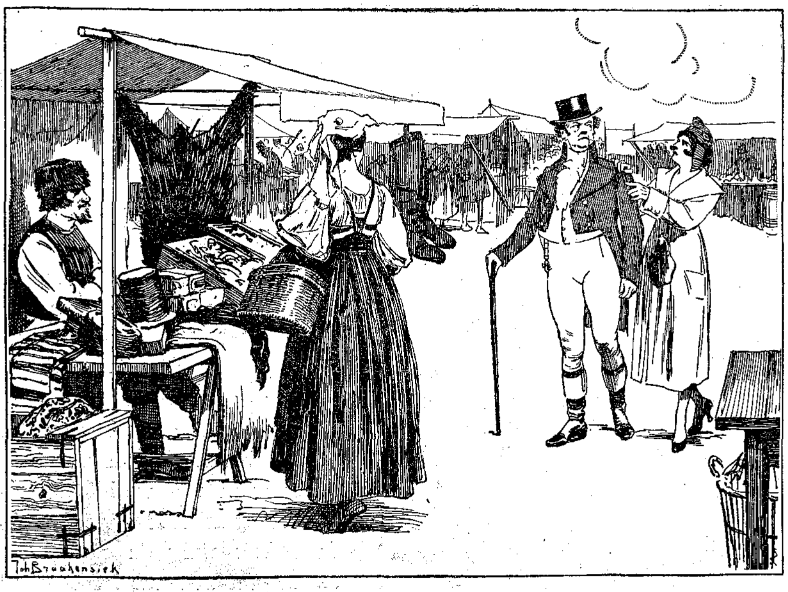
> "He abandons neither his conceptions nor his ambitions, and still less his party and his ultimate aim. He can govern only through the terrorist methods of his party, which at the same time is incapable of improving the situation in Russia. On the other hand, this party can see no other way to maintain its tyrannical power except through sowing discord in other countries and in Russia itself."

The semiofficial Paris *Temps* reminds us that more than fifteen months have elapsed between the first Anglo-Bolshevik conversations at Copenhagen and the conclusion of the trade agreement signed at London on March 16, and it notes that during this long period the object of the negotiations has changed. At first, it remarks, the British Government thought that to resume trade with Russia was the best way to destroy the Soviet régime, but that "illusion" gradually faded away. Now *Le Temps* finds that the trade agreement tends instead to strengthen the Soviet régime, because "the Bolsheviki have henceforth the prestige of a recognized government, recognized by England, the great world Power of tradition." What benefit England may get from the agreement *Le Temps* endeavors to estimate by an examination of the British press, in which the Liberal newspapers pretty generally accept, while the Conservative newspapers object to the arrangements of Mr. Lloyd

George. But *Le Temps* is naturally more interested in the concerns of France, and says:

> "It is for us to take our own precautions lest French interests should suffer in consequence of the Anglo-Bolshevik agreement. The payments, concessions, recognition of debts that the Soviet Government may concede under the new accord must manifestly not work prejudicially to the present creditors of Russia. The Bolshevik agents who will be sojourning in British territory must not profit by this hospitality to work through propaganda or by other means against the interests of France. It is to be hoped that the French Government will decide to obtain from the British Government, its ally, all legitimate guaranties on these two points."

An official British definition of the trade agreement appears in a statement of Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons in which he characterized it as a "purely trading agreement, recognizing the Soviet Government as the *de-facto* Government of Russia, which undoubtedly it is," and he argues:



THE FRENCH BOYCOTT.

MARIANNE (to John Bull)—"Don't do business with that stall. The keeper owes me a lot of money."
—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

> "No one looking at the facts can fail to recognize that the Soviet Government has as complete control over that vast territory as any Government can possibly have under present conditions. It is not a treaty of peace. It was the desire of the Government to clear up all the outstanding differences throughout the whole of Europe and that part of Asia which is still under the control of the Soviet Government. It was no fault of ours, and it was a great misfortune, that the invitation which was extended early last year to the Soviet Government to come and discuss the whole situation—relations with Poland, Roumania, and the Baltic states with the Great Powers of the west—was rejected by them. That invitation was extended with the assent of France, which was a great advantage. Owing to the refusal of that invitation we were driven to fall back upon this trading arrangement. . . . All claims against the Government of Russia, either in respect of any money which has been advanced or any goods supplied to the Russian Government or of any claims in respect of our nationals for injuries done, have been reserved for discussion when there is a general settlement of all the disputes between the Russian Government and ourselves. I can give an emphatic assurance that these questions have been safeguarded. We propose to press the claims of our nationals. We made it as plain as we possibly could that we did not intend to forego any of these claims. It is true they, on their part, said they had claims in respect of damage inflicted by us on their nationals. It is not for me to say these claims are good or bad. Those are subjects for discussion when you come to a general clearing up. This is a very important matter to France, which has advanced money. We have given an assurance to the French Government that when there is a general discussion with a view to establishing peace between Russia and western Europe those claims will have the support of his Majesty's Government."

IS THE ANGLO-JAPANESE PACT DEAD?

IF IT IS NOT DEAD, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is moribund, say some sharp Japanese critics, and ought to be allowed to die in peace. But altho the former reasons for it have ceased to exist, we hear from some British sources, new ones have come up that make a Far-East understanding between Britain and Japan of high importance, especially because of certain pro-American possibilities in China. Among the Japanese press the Tokyo *Kokumin* says that "if the object is to preserve the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as a historic monument or something like an object of art in view of the services it has rendered in the past, we have no objection," and it adds:

> "Under the Alliance Great Britain fulfilled her obligation in the Russo-Japanese War, while Japan's obligation was discharged in the world-war. Unless Japan assumes the duty of protecting India and Great Britain undertakes the task of guaranteeing the Pacific, there is no value in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance."

In the view of *The Herald of Asia* the first obvious inconvenience ensuing from the renewal of the Alliance would be the suspicion created among Americans that it is "ultimately directed against them." The relations between Great Britain and the United States, we are told, are no longer as cordial as a few years ago. This journal does not believe that Anglo-American rivalry, however sharp it may become, and "it will undoubtedly become dangerously bitter," will ever precipitate an armed conflict between the two nations. In any case, however loudly the British Government may shout its friendship for America, the renewal of the Alliance with Japan is "bound to excite an unfortunate suspicion in America as to the real intentions of the signatory Powers."

The Round Table (London), a quarterly review of the politics of the British Commonwealth, believes that the fundamental interests of the British Empire in the Far East to-day are the same as they were ten years ago, namely, peace and security for British territory, good relations with all Far-Eastern Powers, the open door for trade with China, and the establishment of a capable and progressive Government in China itself. On the latter point *The Round Table* observes:

> "In the first place, there must be a clear understanding between the British Empire and Japan that Japan really wishes to establish a stable and independent government in China and is willing to live up to the principle of the 'open door' for the trade and commerce of all nations within it. That Japan will always have a predominant position in China is certain. Her geographical position insures this, provided that her policy toward China is benevolent and not rapacious. Nobody grudges her a position of exceptional authority and influence in China, but other nations could not acquiesce in her claiming for herself any exclusive privileges, and still less in her attempting to establish any direct or indirect authority over Chinese affairs."

The second condition necessary to the renewal of the Alliance, according to *The Round Table*, is that it should not lead to misunderstandings with other Powers, and it is pointed out that—

> "The real danger of renewal is that it may lead to a counterbalancing combination between China and the United States. Nothing could be worse for the future of the British Empire or Japan than that they should drift into a position in which they were placed in opposition to the United States and China. So long as both Great Britain and Japan loyally live up to the principles which originally underlay the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and the Government of Japan sets its face resolutely against the policy represented by the twenty-one demands, there is nothing in the Alliance which is hostile either to the interests of the United States or of China. But the negotiation of an alliance between two Powers which can not fail to affect the interests and the future of its neighbors is bound to arouse suspicion, and possibly hostility, unless it is done with their knowledge and consent."

MAKING THE JEWS AT HOME IN PALESTINE

WHILE A "FAIR CHANCE" for the Zionist movement, which must "succeed only on its merit," is all that Britain has promised the Jews in Palestine, according to Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, it appears that the local opposition of the Arabs, which has been noticed in these pages from time to time, is still continuing and may make trouble. The Arabic press of that country informs us that the conference held last December in Palestine, and known as the Haifa Conference, categorically stated its opposition under the following resolutions: (1) To protest against the Balfour declaration which gives Palestine as a national home for the Jews. (2) To demand the establishment of a national native government. (3) To organize public opinion. Under the second head it is argued that the native government should be responsible to a national assembly elected by the Arabic-speaking people who were in the country before the war. The *Merat-el-Sherk*, an Arabic paper, points out that this resolution is directed, of course, against the Zionist immigrants who have been pouring into Palestine since its occupation by the British Army two years ago. A challenge of the representative nature of the conference, we read, was issued against it by Sir Herbert Samuel, the British Governor, by the Zionist publications, and by *The Palestine Weekly*. In answer the *Merat-el-Sherk* says:

> "The constitutional question which seems to bother our friends, the Zionists, to such a degree is hardly taken seriously as the real reason for their opposition. They want themselves to believe that the country is beginning to feel friendly toward them. No greater illusion could be harbored. And whether this antagonism to the Zionists is exprest through constitutional means by duly elected representatives, or merely at random and by occasional outbursts of the people's opinion, it is none the less real and quite apparent to any one who takes the trouble to look around him.
>
> "Of course, if this Conference was a Jewish affair, it would have been viewed quite differently. When the Zionist organization started it merely represented a dozen people or more. Yet these people began to ask things quite freely in the name of all the Jews. Again, we doubt whether even to-day Zionism represents the majority opinion of all the Jews in the world. Yet the leaders of this organization—all clever propagandists—never admit that they do not speak in the name of ancient as well as modern Jewry!
>
> "We repeat again, if anybody is in doubt as to what the country really wishes—why not take the trouble and get a direct answer."

The challenge of Sir Herbert Samuel, we are told, brought forth a flood of petitions from the Arabs in different sections of Palestine confirming the Palestine Conference and ratifying its demands. These petitions were signed by representatives of all strata of society, aristocrats, merchants, doctors, lawyers, and workers. These petitions were printed in full in the *Merat-el-Sherk*, and in the same paper we read of a huge demonstration in Nablus, where 20,000 natives paraded the streets, vehemently protested against the Governor's attitude toward the Conference, confirming in a petition its representation and assenting to all its principles and demands.

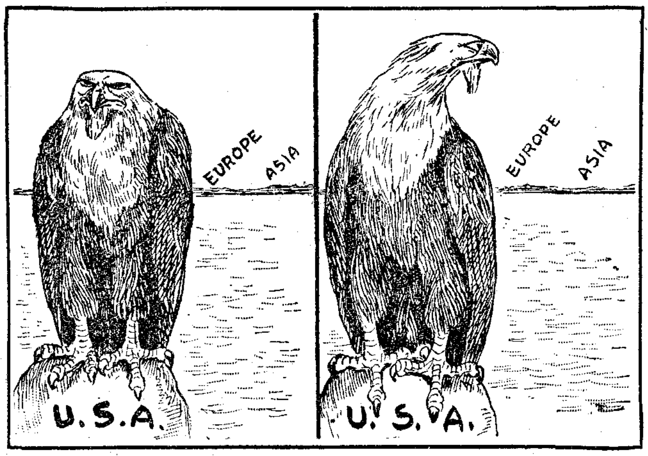
WORLD-FAMOUS ZIONISTS

On their arrival in America in behalf of "a national home" for the Jews in Palestine. Left to right—Ben Zion Mossinson, principal of Jaffe College; Prof. Albert Einstein, propounder of the theory of Relativity; Prof. Chaim Weizzman, discoverer of TNT and president of the World Zionist organization; Menacher M. Ussishkin, chairman of the Zionists of Palestine.

AMERICAN "OIL INTERVENTION"

"ALOOFNESS FOREVER" is the spread-eagle cry in America when there is any hint of entangling alliance in a mandate, say sarcastic British critics, but if there is any trace of oil wherever another nation has accepted the responsibilities and charges of a mandate, then the cry is changed to "Oil forever for mine!" Less caustic observers among the British are willing to admit that America has a right to feel suspicious of the Entente because the San Remo agreement between Great Britain and the tripartite arrangement between Great Britain, France, and Italy "certainly seemed to leave American oil interests out in the cold." But a quasi-official defense of Britain appears in an address to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, delivered by Sir John Cadman, consulting petroleum adviser to the British Government. He states that the world production of oil in 1912 was roughly one-half of what it is to-day, and out of a total production of 97,000,000 tons in 1920 about 4 per cent. only was under British control, and in that 4 per cent. the Persian yield was included. As reported in the Manchester *Guardian*, Sir John Cadman charges that in spite of these figures Great Britain is accused by the American press of pursuing "a policy of grab" and of closing the door to those who are not British. But he contends that the policy of Great Britain has not changed, and offers in evidence the case of the island of Trinidad, an oil-field in process of development. The policy of the Trinidad Government was that it should be worked by British companies under British control, yet one of the large companies in Trinidad to-day is "an exception to that policy." Again in the case of Canada he pointed out that the concern developing the new Fort Norman enterprise there is the Imperial Oil Company, which is American. Great Britain, he contends, has no desire to keep other people out if it can get their money to develop its resources. Its policy has been frank and open in these matters, whereas, on the other hand, the Americans have a law excluding foreigners from the Philippines, and Sir John remarks: "I am not a politician. My interest in the whole subject is that of a scientist." At the same time one can not help feeling that the whole of the story is not being told." The Manchester *Guardian* relates further:

> "With regard to Mesopotamia, Sir John said that he did not think the Government's policy was the policy of the closed door. British nationals had certain rights before the war—rights that were given them by Turkey. Presumably those rights would be examined, and if they were found to be substantial would be maintained. He did not think it was reasonable to suggest that because Great Britain took the mandate for the country—a very grave responsibility—she should put aside her own nationals, who had rights there before she took the mandate.
>
> "Great Britain was producing about a ton of crude-oil per day and about 250,000 tons a year from shale. As he had pointed out, the proportion of the world's output under British control was very small, yet the British Empire had great need for this fuel. There was some prospect of that proportion's being largely increased. About 60 per cent. of the world's land surface was covered by rocks belonging to one or other of the two great geological periods during which petroleum was laid down, and a good deal of that 60 per cent. came within British territory. It was, therefore, quite within the bounds of possibility that unknown fields had still to be tapped in the British Empire."



WHO SAID "OIL"?

Mandates? Search me! Who said "Oil"?

—*The Westminster Gazette* (London).

An assuaging tone marks an article in *The Fortnightly Review* (London, March) by Mr. Sydney Brooks on "Oil as an Anglo-American Irritant," for tho he believes that Great Britain and the United States have "only to work together to make the peace of the world too strong to be broken," he confesses that it is foolish to encourage the idea that cooperation between them will be "easy," for really it is going to be "extremely difficult." Mr. Brooks also predicts that under the Republican administration and "dollar diplomacy," the British will realize more "the possibilities of oil as an Anglo-American irritant," and he adds:

> "It is as certain as anything can be that, unless the Americans are convinced of the groundlessness of their suspicion that we are trying to bar their access to the remaining oil reserves, they will endeavor to hit back; and the regions they will choose for retaliatory action will be the oil-fields of Central and South America, where British hopes and interests are largely involved. I have not the least relish, and I doubt whether any sensible Englishman or American has, in the prospect of British and American oil groups, warmly backed by London and Washington, intriguing against one another, checkmating and circumventing one another, in the hunt for petroleum concessions round the Caribbean. Yet it is a prospect but too likely to be fulfilled unless the two Governments take counsel together, lay their cards on the table, and by a timely discussion and the widest publication of their oil policies and requirements do something to moderate feeling and to restore perspective."

WHO THE ITALIAN "FASCISTI" ARE

ITALIAN POLITICAL DISORDERS in various parts of the peninsula are reported so continuously as being put down by the *Fascisti*, who are as passionately Nationalist as they are anti-Bolshevik, that much interest and curiosity is manifested beyond the Alps as to who and what the *Fascisti* are. The Secretary of the Central Committee which directs the *Fascisti* from the great Lombard city of Milan, Mr. Umberto Pasella, gives an authoritative statement about the organization to the Rome correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, in which we read that the main object of the *Fascisti* is "to combat Bolshevism as the degeneration of Socialism," especially because of its violence, and this journalist notes that the *Fascisti* seem to have adopted the reprisal law of "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." All the Italian political parties have furnished members to the *Fasci*, which is the name of the organizations in mass, "except the Catholic Popular party on the one hand, and of course the Communist and official Socialist parties on the other." Even the Conservative wing of the Socialists, the so-called *Riformisti*, is represented in the *Fasci*, and the Republicans have a few members of these bodies. Yet in Italy, it is noted, that, except in the Romagna, where it is a Conservative party as against Socialism, Republicanism is "a small and dwindling party." We read then:

> "Each *Fascio* possesses so-called *squadre de azione* ('squadrons of action'), composed of young men who have mostly served in the war. Each of these 'squadrons' has a commandant, named by the directing council of the particular *Fascio*. There is a general committee at Milan, which supervises the whole movement, but each *Fascio* enjoys complete local autonomy for its own affairs. Between the local *Fascio* and the central committee comes the provincial federation, corresponding to the provinces into which Italy is divided for administrative purposes. Whenever an incident occurs between Bolsheviki and *Fascisti*, help, if required, is sent to the local *Fascio* by other *Fasci*.
>
> "Every *Fascista* pays to his own *Fascio* an annual subscription, which varies according to the locality; thus, in Milan it is twenty-four lire; in Turin, eighteen. Besides, there are benefactors who give large sums and who are called sustaining members. In every district where there are students the local *Fascio* contains an *vanguardia studentesca* ('students' vanguard'); there are at present sixty of these students' patriotic societies, which have a general secretary of their own, Signor Luigi Freddi; but they all depend upon the Central Committee. All the *Fascisti* are armed, and there are even female *Fascisti*. I was told of one of these lady warriors, whose exploits with the staff equal those of some of Ariosto's fighting heroines. I believe she is unmarried."

In explanation of the statement that the *Fascisti* do not recruit their ranks from the Catholic Popular party, *The Morning Post's* correspondent advises us that this is partly due to the fact that the *Fascisti* advocate the abolition of the allowance to bishops and the religious congregations paid by the Government. In foreign policies, the *Fascisti* are expansionists, especially in the matter of economic concessions, and this informant adds:

> "There have been other *Fasci* before the present, for the word, derived from the Latin *fascia* ('a bandage'), means any league or association. Thus, the associations of laborers and sulfur-workers, which caused the agrarian agitation in Sicily in 1892, were called *Fasci*, and a year or two ago the Coalition of Interventionist parties in Parliament was known as the *Fascio*, the essence of the word being the close union of different elements in a common cause which binds them all together. The present *Fasci di Combattimento*, to give them their full name, were created in March, 1919, by Benito Mussolini, the well-known editor of the *Popolo d'Italia* of Milan, and were directed against the Neutralists. The first congress of the new organization, then numbering only a few persons, was held on March 23 of that year, by the end of 1919 there were forty *Fasci*, and to-day Signor Pasella estimates the number of *Fasci* as 400, with a membership of 100,000."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

IS PROHIBITION MAKING DRUG FIENDS?

ASSERTIONS THAT THE PROHIBITION of alcoholic beverages in the United States is resulting in an increased use of habit-forming drugs are negatived by facts, so far as they can be ascertained, we are told by Cora Frances Stoddard, executive secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, in a report printed in *The Scientific Temperance Journal*. To ascertain what, if any, effect national prohibition was having on the use of narcotic and habit-forming drugs, Miss Stoddard sent in June, 1920, a questionnaire to the Board of Health of every State and of all cities (88) of over 80,000 inhabitants. The questionnaire asked for official statistics indicating in any way the prevalence of drug addiction, past and present, the extent to which drug addicts were formerly alcoholic drinkers, whether inmates of institutions for treatment of addicts were increasing, or if new regulations had gone into effect recently which might affect statistics. Replies conveying information have so far been received from officials of nineteen States and from officials of twenty large cities. They indicate lack of information as to exact conditions, and even approximate figures as to the number of drug addicts are scanty. The claim that prohibition increases the number of drug addicts, however, is not supported, and the trend of opinions and data is that it has not increased the use of drugs, and that where there seems to be an increase, it is due to active enforcement of antinarcotic laws and regulations. Abstracts from separate reports on these indications are given as follows:

"Providence, R. I.: 'We fail to find a man among applicants for treatment formerly addicted to the free use of alcoholic beverages.'

"Massachusetts: 'Drunkenness and drug addiction not common in the same person.'

"New York City Health Department during past year asked 1,403 drug patients how they became addicted. Of 1,247 who gave information, only 12, about 1 per cent., came to it from alcoholic indulgence.

"Philadelphia General Hospital asks each drug patient as to the effect of inability to get liquor upon his drug disease. 'No connection whatever has been found.'

"Of 55 cases registered at Jacksonville, Fla., this past year, only two had turned from alcohol to drugs. 'From the histories of persons registered it appears that there is no relation between the drug addict and the habitual user of alcoholic liquor.'

"In Kentucky it is thought that many liquor users do turn to drugs when they have a chance, but there are no statistics. In Chicago investigations show that practically all addicts begin with alcoholic liquors, but the statistics already quoted do not indicate that prohibition has increased the number.

"Los Angeles (Cal.) Narcotic Clinic found in its first 500 cases only three or four who took drugs after being deprived of alcohol.

"Reports from several widely separated cities as Bridgeport, Conn.; Rochester, N. Y.; Richmond, Va.; and Milwaukee, Wis., find no evidence that alcoholic drinkers become drug addicts, while in Canton, Ohio, it is observed that 'those deprived of liquor seek not drugs but substitutes like Jamaica ginger, raisin jack, etc.'

"The Pennsylvania Chief of Drug Control thus expresses this phase of the situation:

"'A large proportion of the people who become addicted to narcotics are of the class who also drink liquor, but I am strongly of the opinion that the average man who drank liquor before prohibition is facing the proposition as a good sport and despises the drug addict. Such a man would not think of substituting drugs for liquor. As regards the lower, especially the criminal, classes, I have no doubt some of them will take cocain if they can get it and can not get liquor, but they are the fellows who took cocain before when they could get it. I can trace no connection between the use of liquor and morphin except among the lower grade of the population.'"

Further evidence that prohibition of alcoholic drinks has not been in the past the chief cause of the spread of drug-using is presented by Miss Stoddard from further investigations which have shown that the use of drugs spreads chiefly through bad associations and the appeal of commercialism. Of 3,262 drug patients in New York City, 2,482 gave "associates" as the origin. "Drug addiction spreads like a pestilence through association." The Treasury Department Commission found that in 1,310 cases, 974 were due to association with other addicts. The Los Angeles Narcotic Clinic reports: "It is common to hear that the first hypodermic dose was administered to the novice by the addict. In the young this first step was taken in a spirit of bravado." Drug addicts are comparatively youthful, which again indicates that the habit is not usually built on antecedent alcoholism. A large majority of the patients at the New York Health Department Clinic "are under twenty-five, and nearly one-third of them are not out of their teens." "It is easily understood," says the Health Department *Bulletin*, "what a large share idleness and bad companions have in starting the use of narcotics—often, perhaps, taken from a morbid desire to imitate what they think is a practise of the "underworld," "gunmen," and "gangsters." We read further:

"Behind all these conditions the greatest influence in the spread of drug addiction is the financial interest. In many parts of the country were discovered conditions similar to those thus described by Dr. Lichtenstein in 1914:

"'Individuals have come to the conclusion that selling "dope" is very profitable. They have sent their agents among gangs frequenting our city corners, instructing them to make friends and induce them to take the drug. Janitors, bartenders, and cabmen have been employed to help spread the habit. The plan has worked so well that there is scarcely a pool-room in New York that may not be called a meeting-place of drug fiends. The drug has been made in candy and sold to school children. The conspiring individuals, being familiar with the habit-forming action of the drugs, believe that the increased number of "fiends" will create a larger demand for the drug and in this way build up a profitable business.'

"This desire for profit from an illicit trade probably explains the secret and long-unobserved spread of drug addiction, and the present smuggling from Canada and Mexico which complicates law-enforcement and makes it difficult to get statistics of the extent of the evil. As in the case of alcoholic liquors, an aggressive traffic sought for profit the wrecking of human lives. In time the results began to appear in the courts in both 'wet' and prohibition sections. As soon as legislation was directed against the traffic it dragged the conditions out into the light of day."

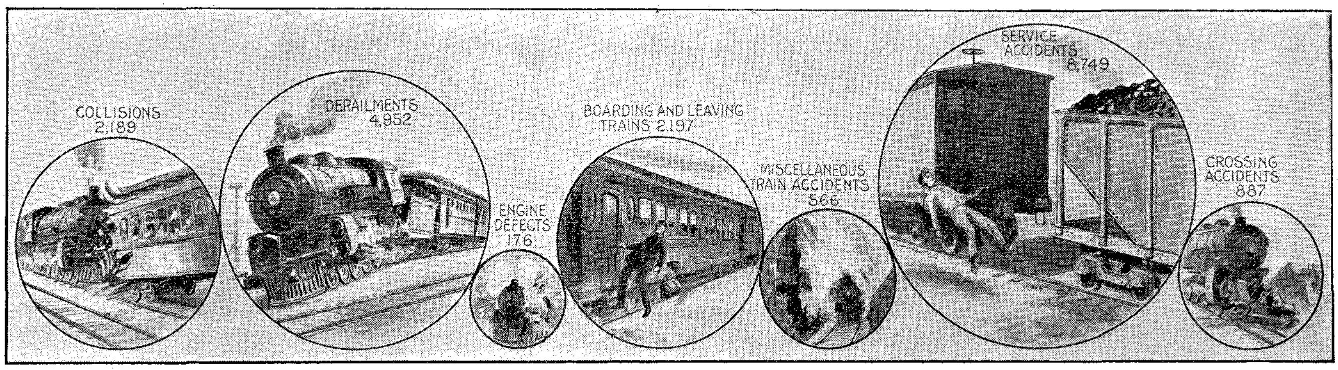
Miss Stoddard closes with the following summary:

"1. There are no dependable or extensive statistics of the preprohibition period as to the number of drug addicts. Statements that prohibition increased drug-using are, therefore, without statistical foundation.

"2. Present statistics, tho still meager, and observations of public officials give practically no indication whatever that the former alcoholic is substituting drugs for liquor. Where liquids containing these drugs are used as substitutes they were primarily taken for their alcohol, or where use of certain drugs has increased it is added to previous use of drugs.

"3. The number of drug addicts who became such as the result of alcoholic indulgence is negligible. Most authorities see little or no connection between them.

"4. The drug evil spread secretly for years little noticed, finally manifesting itself with virulence in 'wet' States as well as in 'dry' States. Apparently the exposure of conditions was



By courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

THESE SEVEN PICTURES SHOW WHAT KINDS OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS OCCUR MOST FREQUENTLY.

The figures on both pages cover three months.

coincident with the spread of prohibition, not the result of prohibition.

"5. Bad associations and the urge of an illicit traffic seeking to profit by the sale of the habit-forming drugs are the most potent causes for the growth of the evil."

WHEN RAILROADS KILL

TRAINS HAVE TO RUN OFF THE TRACK 118 times to kill one man. Likewise one death results from 32 collisions or from 63 failures to take account of speed. But crossing-smashes are vastly more effective. It takes only 2.4 of these to compass one fatality. These results, and others of equal interest, are brought out in a study of a recent report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, made for *The Scientific American* (New York) by Ralph Howard. In the first place, Mr. Howard begs us not to feel too pessimistic over the fact that in three months we had 19,716 railroad accidents—an average of over 200 per day. A British Army officer in explaining the high ratio of British casualties during the war remarked that if a man scratched his finger on a button he was, statistically speaking, a casualty. In quite the same way, the definition of a railroad accident is extremely broad. He continues:

"Nevertheless, taking the totals at their face value, we find some interesting conclusions to be drawn. Nearly half the total falls under what the commission designate as 'service accidents.' A casual acquaintance with the details of railroading will picture to the reader the mishaps of switching, coupling, shopwork, train-unloading, etc., which go into this category. It will be appreciated that seldom, if ever, are these accidents of direct interest to the passenger, except in the cases where they affect the departure of his train by delaying the making-up of the equipment or the arrival of the engine.

"Of second and third degree of frequency are the accidents of the sort with which the passenger is best acquainted. Against 8,749 of the accidents that involve the railroad man alone, we find in the three months under consideration that there were 4,952 derailments and 2,189 collisions. As a matter of fact, accidents incurred in boarding and leaving trains attained a tiny preponderance over collisions in point of numbers alone, being as 2,197 to 2,189; but in view of the usually more serious character of the collisions and the very close equality for all practical purposes in point of numbers, we may fairly classify the collisions ahead of the others.

"Fifth in the order of frequency are the crossing accidents, for which ordinarily the railroad is not to blame. There were 887 of these, or nearly ten a day—which is anything but a testimonial to the automobiling public and to the liberality with which grade-crossings have not been eliminated. Finally, we have 176 cases of accident due to engine defects, and a miscellaneous category of 566 accidents to trains, the nature of which might fairly well constitute a considerable strain upon the imagination after ruling out all the specific categories which we have listed. We do not know whether an accident caused by a train's getting mixed up with a landslide would count in the commission's reckoning as a miscellany or as a case of derailment; but it is the best approach to a miscellaneous train accident we have been able to picture, so we have used it to stand for this group.

"If we reduce the thing to percentages, we find that of all railroad accidents, large and little, during the quarter, 44 per cent. were service accidents, 25 per cent. were derailments, 11 per cent. were mishaps to persons boarding and leaving trains, and the same proportion were collisions, 4½ per cent. were crossing smash-ups, a shade under 1 per cent. were engine failures, and some 3 per cent. were miscellaneous in character."

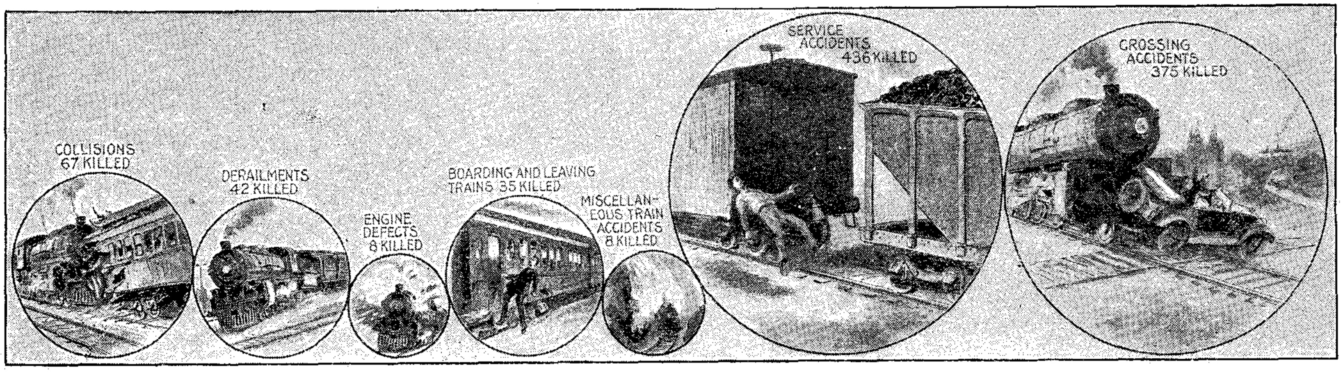
If we try to distinguish serious accidents from trivial ones, Mr. Howard goes on to say, we must give up the test of frequency and adopt that of fatality. Here again the service accident heads the list, having taken the lives of 436 persons in three months. These were in practically every case employees, since the innocent bystander would be classed as a trespasser and refused a place in the record. But second place is taken by the 887 crossing accidents, which managed to do away with the lives of 375 people. Proceeds Mr. Howard:

"It is clear enough that about the surest way of getting killed by a train is to stand on the track and let it hit you—that this is much surer, even, than to be aboard a train that gets violently spilled off the right of way by impact with another train. The collision, however, maintains third place, with a death-roll of 67. Next to it stands the derailment, accountable for 42 deaths in the period discust; and 35 people were killed because they couldn't wait for the next train or because they had no time to allow the train on which they were riding to come to a full stop before alighting. The engine defects could not have been in general so serious as the one we have pictured, since they cost the lives of only eight men; and a like toll was taken by miscellaneous accidents.

"On the percentage basis again, the service accident accounted for 45 per cent. of all the people killed—practically the same showing as that made in frequency; the crossing accident for 39 per cent.; collisions for 7 per cent.; derailments and boarding-and-leaving accidents for 4 per cent. each, more or less; and engine defects and miscellaneous accidents somewhat under 1 per cent. each.

"Comparison of the two percentage showings makes it quite clear, as, of course, we should have known, that the seriousness of accidents is not constant. We can perhaps get a line on this by figuring up the average number of persons killed for accidents of each sort—something which our drawings do not directly do. We find that in order to represent the results as whole numbers, we shall have to put them in the form of so many accidents of given character per death caused. On this basis, we see that it takes 2.4 crossing-smashes, 20 service accidents, 32.5 collisions, 63 miscalculations with regard to the speed of moving trains, 22 engine mishaps, 71 mischances of the unclassified variety, or 118 derailments, to kill one man."

Mr. S. O. Dunn, editor of *The Railway Age*, writes us that the accident figures we recently quoted from his book on "Railway Transportation" were less alarming than they seemed, because his book was published several years ago, and railroad operation has greatly improved since that time. A glance at the "World Almanac" confirms this good news, showing that in 1911 a total of 10,396 employees, passengers, and others were killed on the railroads, as against 6,978 in 1919.


COLLISIONS 67 KILLED
DERAILMENTS 42 KILLED
ENGINE DEFECTS 8 KILLED
BOARDING AND LEAVING TRAINS 35 KILLED
MISCELLANEOUS TRAIN ACCIDENTS 8 KILLED
SERVICE ACCIDENTS 436 KILLED
CROSSING ACCIDENTS 375 KILLED

THESE PICTURES SHOW THE NUMBER OF FATALITIES IN THE SAME ACCIDENTS.

The comparative size of the pictures is based on the solid volume represented by the numbers; think of the circles as globes.

COLD AS A STIMULUS TO GROWTH

IT HAS LONG BEEN THOUGHT that trees and other perennial plants enter a dormant state during the winter because of the effect of cold upon them, and that the coming of warm weather in the spring rouses them to fresh growth. Both these ideas would seem to be wrong. Experiments by an American botanist, F. V. Coville, show that trees and bushes enter the dormant state before the coming of cold weather, and that a low temperature is not required to produce entire lethargy. Furthermore, after the plant has begun to enter this dormant condition, a mere exposure to a warmer atmosphere is not sufficient to make it begin to grow again. Finally, and this is the most surprizing discovery of all, plants fail to recommence a normal growth under the influence of warm spring weather unless they have first been subjected to cold. According to Mr. Coville, the results of whose experiments are reported in *The Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences,* those trees and shrubs which have hibernated for two or three months at a low temperature, whether indoors or out, will begin a normal growth on the coming of spring, but if they are kept in a warm place all winter they will continue to sleep indefinitely, for weeks, months, or even a year. And even when they overcome this sleeping sickness, their growth is abnormal. But when a plant has been buried in slumber for many months, it will rapidly awake and begin to grow normally, if subjected to a period of cold. The best temperature for rousing such a sleeping plant is from 32° to 41° F., and it does not matter whether the operation is performed in the light or in the dark. In fact:

"Frigorific machines have been installed in one of the greenhouses belonging to the Department of Agriculture, so that at any time a plant can be subjected to ordinary winter temperatures, or to even greater degrees of cold.

"If one part of a dormant shrub is chilled in this manner while the rest of it remains exposed to the warm air, the chilled portion may begin to send forth leaves and flowers while the rest of the plant is still hibernating."

The reason for this behavior, it seems, is that the chilling of the plant occasions certain chemical changes within its tissues, causing the starch of the cells to be transformed into sugar, thus enabling the plant to make use of its reserve supplies of nutriment and begin growing once more. This transformation of starch into sugar also creates a high internal pressure, so great at times that there would be danger of bursting the cells except that the plant has provided for such an emergency by safety-valves termed "extra-floral nectaries," which are glands containing sugary exudates. To quote further:

"This effect of cold upon the growth of trees and shrubs in northern climates is a means of protection for these plants which is of the highest importance to them; since if warmth alone were capable of inducing growth, they would start growing in the fall whenever a heat wave happened to follow the first cold days, in which case the reserve supplies accumulated during the summer and necessary to assure a vigorous growth in the following spring would be expended prematurely so that the plant would risk the danger of etiolation and even of death during the winter months."

This discovery will be of wide interest in agriculture and horticulture. Further experiments are desirable to determine the best temperatures for preserving various sorts of seed-corn, bulbs, slips, and grafts, as well as the temperatures best fitted for forcing plants to develop out of season.

VIOLET LIGHT TO TEST PAINTS

JUST HOW LONG the paint on the house or on the hull of the motor-boat is likely to last may now be determined by means of the ultra-violet light. This novel method of foretelling how long a pigment is likely to endure was described on March 11 before the New York Section of the American Chemical Society by Frank G. Breyer, a research chemist. Mr. Breyer, as reported in a press bulletin of the Society, said that the use of ultra-violet light made it possible to identify the different pigments used in both paint and rubber, without recourse to chemical analysis. We read:

"Six pigments which in ordinary life seem to be white revealed all colors of the rainbow when exposed to the ultra-violet rays. One of the white pigments became radiant, just as do the so-called radium dials on a watch.

"Mr. Breyer said that the destruction of the ordinary paint on the outside of a building was largely due to the effect of the ultra-violet light which is present in sunlight. Some of the hardening and the short life of tires and rubber articles the speaker attributed to this same agent. The reflection of the ultra-violet light by pigments is, therefore, a very valuable quality, and those which ward off the rays the most are therefore desirable for use both in paints and in rubber goods.

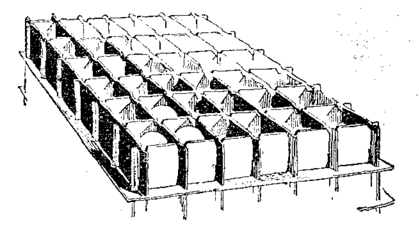
"Work of this kind is carried on extensively at the Research Laboratory, at Palmerton, Pa., of which Mr. Breyer is in charge. Various mechanical processes have been developed to represent the effect of weather and of time, so that manufacturers of paint may be able to foretell just how well their goods will wear after they have been applied to various surfaces.

"The object of such work as this, Mr. Breyer said, was to determine the value of pigments within a short time and without waiting for the tests of service which in some cases would require five or six years to complete.

"Some pigments make rubber tires and other rubber articles harden more after a year's service than others, Mr. Breyer explained. He demonstrated the effect of certain pigments on the heating up of tires, especially in summer. This effect may be studied under the microscope. Important distinctions in the nature of pigment particles the size of which is the same as the wave-length of light, also were clearly shown. Many millions of these pigment particles, he declared, are present in the amount of zinc oxid that stays, for example, on the point of a pin. Mr. Breyer observed that by means of such tests as he described those purchasing paints in large quantities could determine with little trouble just what could be expected of such plastic wares."

A BIG BILL FOR EGG-BREAKAGE

ONE MILLION two hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars is the tidy sum paid during 1920 by the American Railway Express Company to shippers or receivers of eggs in settlement of claims for breakage. The egg, according to the writer of an article discussing this subject in *The Express Gazette* (New York), holds the record for fragility among objects generally subject to transportation. Glass can not compare with it. This writer says that rough handling is responsible for very little of the breakage, which is chiefly due to improper packing. The Chinese know how to pack eggs. Millions of them come to us unbroken from the Flowery Republic, but rather than learn of ignorant Orientals we keep on shipping eggs as if they were cakes of soap, and paying our little annual bill of a million and a quarter with an air of magnificent indifference. Says the writer of the article:



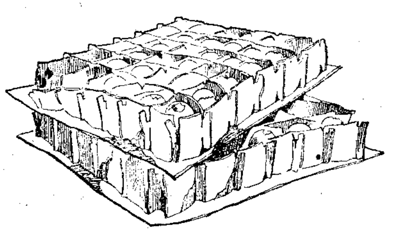
THE HONEYCOMB EGG-FILLER,

The commonest type, which has been in use for thirty years.

"With eggs at an average price of 50 cents a dozen, this would mean that in excess of 24,000,000 eggs, or 66,666 thirty-dozen cases, were practically worthless on arrival at destination. The annual egg production of the United States in 1920 is calculated to have been worth $1,206,000,000, and to have comprised 67,000,000 cases, or 2,010,000,000 eggs.

"This appalling loss of $1,267,000 in the handling of this one commodity gives the egg first place among the most difficult classes of traffic that are forwarded by express, under present-day conditions. Even glass is not considered half so fragile as the egg, in the express traffic man's estimation, and the express carrier is taking vigorous steps to check this loss.

"After much experimentation and study, express traffic officials declare that most of this big loss can be charged to improper packing on the part of egg-shippers, and that they have found that rough handling by express employees is responsible for only a small part of this breakage. The men who handle express are having impressed on them why they should 'handle egg shipments carefully.'

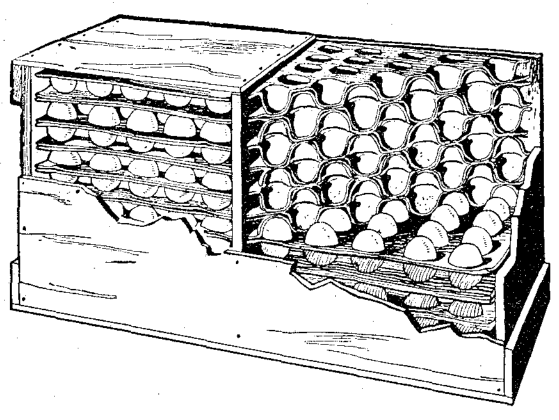


WHEN SECOND-HAND FILLERS ARE USED,

This is what often happens.

"The fact that millions of eggs come from China without breakage is considered quite significant, because the Chinese use stronger fillers and cushion each egg with rice hulls. Another grievous point, regarding this business, is that the handling of eggs by freight car-load involves only a quarter of the damage that seems to be the case with the express movement, altho much more handling of the individual shipment is involved in the latter method.

"H. M. James, Claim Superintendent for the express company in the Eastern territory, has made a special study of the egg-shipping business in and around New York, where it is very heavy. Traffic inspectors have been sent out to make a closer study of the egg traffic, particularly in New York City, and the inspection of egg shipments where breakage has been discovered is being carried on in a very analytical way. Egg claims are not being paid with the same alacrity as before, and where there is evidence that second-hand fillers were used the claims are not accepted.



"WE HAVE NEVER HAD A CLAIM, SO FAR AS I KNOW, FOR EGGS PACKED IN THE CUP-FILLER."

"Mr. James has come to the conclusion that most of the trouble is chargeable to the 'filler' in egg shipments. The 'honeycomb filler' has been in use for *thirty years*, but that is because it is hard, if not impossible, to change an old custom. But the 'filler' is next to useless when it is used to send eggs a second time, for the moisture from the eggs invariably softens the fiberboard of which it is made, and offers little real protection to the egg. These same methods of packing were employed when eggs were from 12 to 15 cents per dozen, while recently they sold as high as $1.10 a dozen.

"With the second-hand egg-filler as the target, the efforts of the claim officials have been to encourage new kinds of fillers, which would allow 'compartments' more nearly the shape of the egg, or giving additional protection by 'suspension' or some other way. Twenty-two kinds of fillers have been offered to the express carrier for examination, and many of them have been tested by being sent long distances by express, or by a trial in a 'revolving drum,' which exaggerates the ordinary hazards encountered by a shipment traveling by express.

"On the subject of egg-breakage, Mr. James recently made this statement:

"'I am convinced that the breakage of eggs is largely due to improper packing and not to rough handling.

"'Many of the small shippers use second-hand cases and second-hand fillers. Of course if the cases and fillers are in good condition the fact that they have been used before is unimportant, but as a rule they are not in good condition. When we find damage in a case of eggs we invariably find defective fillers, usually the ends of the partitions that project like fins are battered down so they offer no protection at all.'"

Farmers often come into the towns, Mr. James says, with egg cases, in their buggies or autos, standing on end. This batters down the fins of the fillers. When an express agent sees cases unloaded after a ride on end he opens the case if he has time and often finds broken eggs. In such cases the shipment is received, a lecture is given on the proper way to handle egg cases, and after the farmer has had to repack a case he seldom forgets the lesson. He goes on to tell how to protect the eggs:

"'The use of new fillers and the handling of eggs properly will reduce the breakage. Investigation has shown that after an egg is delivered to the express agent it is handled twenty-two times before being delivered to the consignee. That is, it is set down and picked up that number of times on an average. There is the possibility of breakage each time the case is handled, which emphasizes the necessity for eggs to be properly packed. The egg is a combination of a cylinder and sphere, and yet we pack it in a square space. Could anything be more illogical?

"'There are numerous fillers that are better than the old honeycomb type, but yet it is the one in general use. I believe that the cup-filler would practically end egg-breakage so far as we are concerned. We have never had a claim, so far as I know, for eggs packed in the cup-filler, and I do not believe we would ever have a claim if that filler were used exclusively. The trade objects to it because it is inconvenient and increases the cost of candling and reconditioning eggs. Few of the small lots of eggs shipped by express are rehandled or reconditioned, and this objection therefore does not hold.'

"In this egg-breakage reduction campaign the express people have received the cooperation of the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture, which are interested in the same subject, along general lines."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

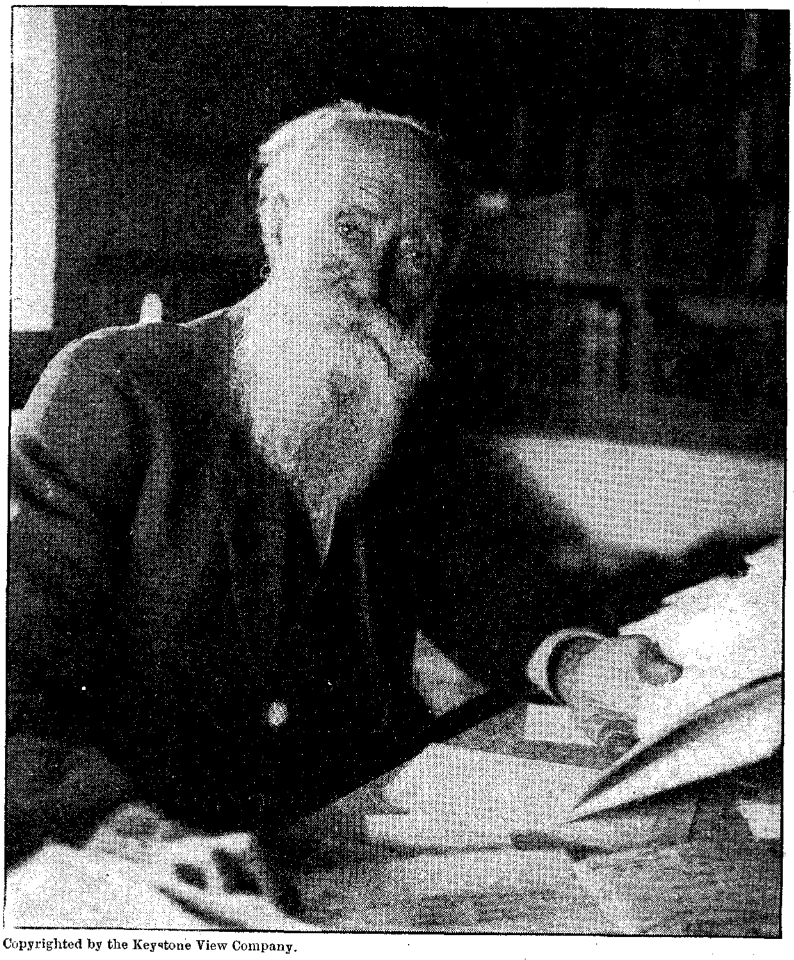
JOHN BURROUGHS

AMERICA without the kindly face of John Burroughs, "brooding over his hills and woods, like a sort of newer and sweeter god Pan," will hardly seem America. So, suggests the Boston *Transcript*, must come change unless we will to see "the benignant face of the master of Slabsides still smiling gravely over the rocks and rills, the woods and hills, and pleasant fields of his native and dearly loved land." While Burroughs is being claimed by the whole country, for, as *The Transcript* avers, he "built himself into the eternal youth of his countrymen," he is in a special sense New York's. "Born and brought up in the State and a New-Yorker by choice," says *The World*, "Burroughs was yet a prophet of country by-ways and of escape from walls and sidewalks. His work remains a standing proof that one need not retreat far from the subway to make contact with a rejuvenating mother earth." His life was an escape, for tho born on the soil, he knew city ways before he willed to forsake them. The story of his life and his work was never, says *The Transcript*, "comprest into small space so well as this was done by President Hadley when Burroughs, some dozen years ago, was made a doctor of letters at Yale." Thus:

> "No living American realizes the sweet dream of Horace better than Mr. Burroughs. He passed from the education of a country academy and from school-teaching through a clerkship in the United States Treasury and a national-bank examinership to the undisturbed cultivation of fruit and literature. Our Augustus likes to visit him; our Rome and our Mæcenas are within easy reach. Before his halcyon days had come he had joined the noble army of martyrs to the cause of Walt Whitman; had waked the robin; poured 'Winter Sunshine' into hearts of ice; married 'Birds and Poets,' and given us the virile food which John the Baptist ate. Since then he has fared forth among 'Fresh Fields'; interpreted nature's 'Signs and Seasons'; made rich 'Indoor Studies' for us; brought out into the 'Light of Day' his 'Squirrels and Other Fur-Bearers'; sent 'Far and Near' his estimates of 'Literary Values,' and at last soared from the delicious prose of the 'Ways of Nature' to the gracious melodies of 'Bird and Bough.' John Burroughs—*terque quaterque beatus!*"

Thrice and four times blessed he will certainly be in the thought even of generations yet unborn, is the prophecy of his admirers, "for his message is one of abiding and serene 'acceptance of the universe' on the basis of its beauty and its essential beneficence." Continuing, *The Transcript* writes:

> "In a time of deepest doubt and widest despair he found the heart of nature sound. Not merely was he content, in his own early words, to 'fold his hands and wait'; he died feeling, as he exprest it in the introduction to 'Accepting the Universe,' that Mother Nature is as good as any insurance company in the land—that she is solvent, and will meet her obligations. Burroughs called himself a 'radical optimist'; he might have called himself a natural believer. He could not call God a person; but he acknowledged at the very end that the bounty of God 'exists especially for us, and is immanent every moment of our lives.' Thus after a very long, a most observant, a most reflective, and most receptive life, this early skeptic was able to conclude his life message with an assurance that makes him a teacher of something like the old faith.



Copyrighted by the Keystone View Company.

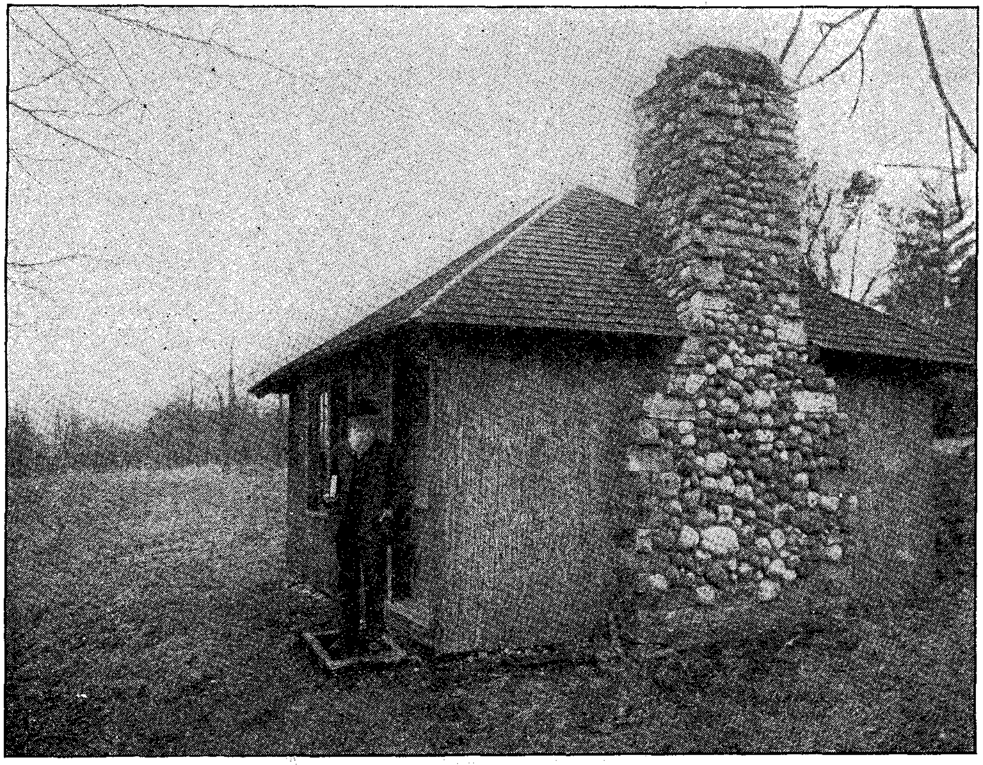
DEEPLY READ IN THE WAYS OF NATURE.

No American realized the sweet dream of Horace better than John Burroughs.

> "It is likely that Burroughs's last books, 'The Summit of the Years' and 'Accepting the Universe,' will, for the sake of the message of light and hope that they contain, endear him anew and still more deeply to his countrymen. But he would have been a dearly loved Oom John to us all quite without them. Burroughs was a prophet of nature who was born of our simplest country life and who continued to live it. He was a native countryman. He sprang from New England's loins, and tho he was born in New York State, in the Catskill Roxbury, the farm where he spent his youth was as much a transplanted bit of New England as if it had been blown there from old Roxbury by some explosion. He had a strong and vivid streak of the Irish race in him from his beloved grandmother Kelly—for it is not without love of her and of her race that he attributes the 'dreamy, lazy, shirking ways' (relative to sordid agricultural industry) of his early youth to the influence of her blood. Certainly he had the Celtic eloquence and imagination. Did he get the fine culture which characterized even his early work from the country school which was all the college he had? Scarcely. It somehow inhered in him. And he went on to grow in intellectual grace as he bent to the struggle of life as a Washington clerk with a radical drift. No doubt, when all is said and done about his country breeding, the clerkly years at Washington helped to give him the perspective on the country life without which no man can really describe the country justly. But

Grover Cleveland did him a great service when he turned him out of his clerkship. Burroughs expanded vastly in the purely literary life. He lived the real life of the country with a new and understanding zest.

"The paths of all men led to his rustic door. Roosevelt loved to go there. Here were two great men, and greatly different in their lives, who had but a single thought when they were together. From book to book, from friend to friend, from one scene of nature's divine beauty to another, Burroughs's genius grew. He was the greatest of our nature writers—and perhaps the time will come when they will be accounted the greatest figures of our literature. He leaves no successor—no one can wear his mantle; but his influence will survive and express itself in millions."



Copyrighted by the Keystone View Company.

THE SAGE OF "SLABSIDES,"

Whose life was a "standing proof that one need not retreat far from the subway to make contact with a rejuvenating mother earth."

This is an eloquent tribute from the part of the country that produced Thoreau. It may be recalled that Emerson said, "Everybody loves Henry, but nobody likes him." Reading over the names of our literary naturalists, as *The World* does, Burroughs stands out for his endearing qualities:

> "With the death of John Burroughs the line of literary and artistic naturalists that included Audubon, Agassiz, Thoreau, and John Muir comes likewise to an end. There are still able students of outdoor life with a gift of putting their observations into readable English, but they are in another tradition.
>
> "The group of which Thoreau was the main exemplar and Burroughs the latest survivor is held together by definite similarities. A love of nature in the wild and of simplicity in living, together with a strong philosophical bent touched with homespun humor, marks it from the first to the last."

The friendship of men mentioned above was transferred to others of equal eminence in his later years. "His special fellowship with a few men of his own age who were conspicuous in some of the greatest activities of American life has broadened the long-widening circle of those who felt the radiation of his personality and were made happier by it," says the New York *Sun*. But the figure which his passing suggests to the New York *Evening Post* is that of "the crash of some patriarchal pine towering above the younger forest." Wherein his fame lies, it says, has long since been decided:

> "It is in that long series of essays beginning with 'Wake Robin' and ending with 'Under the Apple-Trees,' in which he treats landscape, animals, and birds with a combination of scientific accuracy and literary charm that has seldom been equaled. Like his beloved Thoreau, like many students of nature, he was a philosopher. Near the end of his life his reflections upon cosmic questions were exprest with more freedom than power. They added to our knowledge of a lovable and impressive personality, but not to his literary fame."

NO SMOKING IN SHAKESPEARE

NONCHALANCE CAN SCARCELY get itself exprest on the stage of to-day without the aid of cigaret or pipe. Shakespeare missed a trick here, for nowhere in his plays does he so much as mention tobacco or smoking. Others than the dramatic critic of the London *Morning Post* marvel at this abstention, seeing that the tobacco habit came in during Shakespeare's lifetime, and must have furnished the theme for many a quip if not a moral. Says this critic:

> "Altho smoking did not receive its first great impetus until 1611, when Raleigh had his pipe shortly before his execution, Shakespeare must have seen something of tobacco at Stratford, and on arriving in London have found smokers on every hand. When in 1598 he played in 'Every Man in His Humour,' at Greenwich, he had no need to ask the author what was that 'tobacco' that *Cob* speaks of. At the Globe he, in common with the other actors, must have frequently been made to cough by the fumes that floated up from the pit to the open sky, and he was lucky if he escaped annoyance from the important personages who, taking their seats on the stage, embarrassed the actors by puffing smoke in their faces. He may even have been a smoker himself.
>
> "There are in his plays several characters that one feels would be all the better for a pipe. To take only the chief—*Falstaff*. It is inconceivable that he would not have smoked had he been given the chance. Smoked and smoked prodigiously, and have likened himself to no common mountain, but to a volcano. For tobacco he would have sponged on the *Prince*, and made a proud show of his endowment, and have run up a score heavier than his score at the Garter. He would have called hither *Bardolph* that he might light his pipe at his nose. Nothing short of the Union could have put his pipe out, the Union and the royal 'Counterblast against Tobacco,' of which the cause may well have been that King James's tongue was so large as to leave no room in his mouth for anything else. Of course, it may be said that *Falstaff* came into 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' already committed to the days of Henry IV., when there was no tobacco, and that he had to behave accordingly, even tho Shakespeare was now drawing the folk of his own better-found days—it is the only play in which he does so—and a Windsor that originally stood on the banks of Avon.
>
> "This objection would have more force had Shakespeare ever shown himself crotchety in such matters. Commentators have made out long lists of his anachronisms, as they call them, and the more learned the commentator the longer is the list."

The sound of a striking clock is heard in "Julius Cæsar" and cannon roar long before their day in "Hamlet." This is defended on the ground that "his aim was to present stories to his audience in the way that was freest from the friction of the time":

"In 'Julius Cæsar' he was right to have the striking of a clock—not the clock itself, that might have created friction—to convey to the audience not the century, but the hour of the day, in a manner too familiar to be challenged. He was just as right in saying nothing about tobacco. None of his plays is 'up to date' in the sense in which some of Jonson's are, it never turns on the moment, tobacco had come in within the memory of his audiences, and the pipe was a thing of which they could recall the beginning. To-day, when the past has been far more fully and accurately charted, it might be possible in the theater to antedate, say, photography by twenty years. But wo to the playwright who would put ten years on to the age of the airplane! There is, in short, a law of relativity in these things as in others, and to-day there is no artistic reason why the *Falstaff* known to *Mistress Ford* and *Mistress Page* should not smoke his pipe, or any one else's that he can lay hands on."

CHESTERTON STUNG BY THE OMAHA "BEE"

"LECTURERS FROM ENGLAND learn as much as their audiences—perhaps more," writes Frank Dilnot from New York to *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London). Mr. Chesterton is too jovial to be much perturbed over what he has had a chance to learn and will probably go home well satisfied with the results of his visit. He told an interviewer that he had "come to have a look at America"; and he was chaffed for not saying that he came for "good American dollars." That was a vulgarism we have had time to outgrow. He tells a *Times* interviewer that "the farther he got away from the Atlantic seaboard the more room he found. In Oklahoma he said that they were "all excitement about how recent everything was." He was "pleasantly surprized by his discovery of Chicago," and is reported "complimentary toward Detroit, Columbus, and Buffalo." So far we have seen no report on Omaha, save Omaha's report on him. The head-line of *The Bee* represents that community divided on the opinion whether he is a "boob" or a "nut." They think he may have gone "over their head." They are only sure "he's on his way with 1,000 good silver dollars." *The Bee* reports that Mr. Chesterton opened his lecture with the assertion that he "was one of those famous Englishmen who can not lecture—and do." At the end of his hour, says *The Bee*, "the majority of his audience agreed with him." To prove the assertion, *The Bee* particularizes:

"Said Miss Kate A. McHugh, former principal of the Omaha High School and president of the drama league:

"'I am greatly disappointed. I expected to hear a scintillating lecture, but there wasn't even a sparkle!'

"'I'm going to write him a letter and ask him what he was talking about,' said Miss Grace Sorenson, editor of *Every Child's Magazine*.

"Mrs. Halleck Rose was incensed.

"'I think he's a first-class "boob," and I think Chesterton thinks we are, too, for listening to his piffle for a whole hour,' she remarked. 'I welcome more such English lecturers of his kind. By contrast we will more quickly learn to respect American culture,' she announced emphatically.

"'His lecture was an insult to my intelligence,' said Mrs. George Prinz, active in the Fine Arts Society.

"'He's a nut!' commented Earl Gannett.

"'I think I'll take the lecture platform myself; I'd make a great hit saying nothing and would make a lot of money,' said Mrs. J. N. Paul, of St. Paul, ex-president of the Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs.

"'The mountain labored and brought forth a mouse,' commented Miss Unda Hameron cryptically.

"Miss Belle Ryan, assistant superintendent of schools, was frankly amused at the whole procedure.

"'At least he's honest,' she said. 'He warned us he couldn't lecture. Now I think it's a compliment to be ignorant.'

"Mrs. Warren Blackwell, chairman of the program committee which engaged him to speak for the Fine Arts Society, conceded that the Chesterton lecture did not come up to expectations.

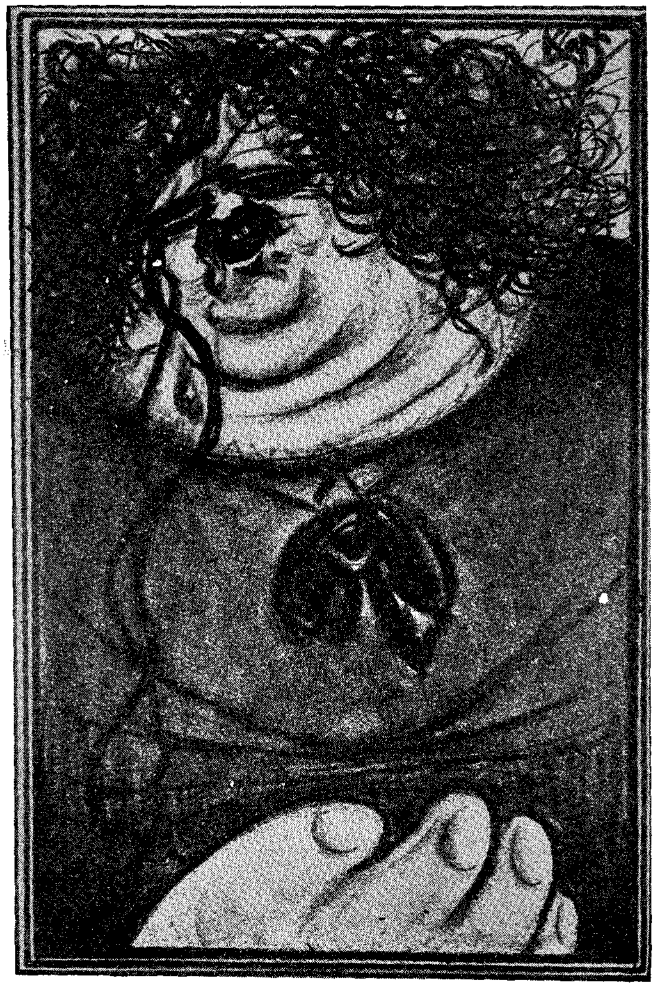
"'He's a better writer than he is a lecturer, that's evident,' she said. 'And I don't think he gave the lecture in its entirety. Perhaps the room was too warm, but I do not think it would come with good grace for the Fine Arts Society to criticize the lecturer it brought.'

"Mrs. Louis Nash, vice-president, who introduced Chesterton, exprest disappointment that people in the audience had not asked Chesterton questions for him to answer from the platform.

"'He's far more clever in repartee, but I enjoyed him nevertheless,' she said.

"Mrs. Myron Learned, Mrs. Alfred Darlow, and Miss Marjorie Barrett declared they enjoyed the lecture.

"'I think he was wonderful,' said Miss Lida Wilson. 'I confess I didn't get much out of his lecture and I don't think many in the audience did, but I think the reason we didn't is because our own education is so superficial, he's beyond us!' she exprest as her belief.



Reproduced from "Personalities: Twenty-four Drawings by Edmond X. Kapp," by courtesy of the publisher, Mr. Martin Secker.

"G. K. CHESTERTON AS HE WOULD HAVE US THINK HIM."

Americans may compare the impressions they derived of the English visitor with this one emanating from his own home folks.

"The big Englishman, center of the foregoing storm of opinion, made one Chestertonian point in his expensive lecture. He said, 'When education enters, common sense is annihilated.'"

It was not of Omaha that Mr. Dilnot spoke in his letter to his fellow countrymen about one of their favorite wits:

"Chesterton has been giving some chaff back in his lectures and is very popular, much more popular than what are called the highbrows, who are, alas! in the majority among the visitors. The size of Chesterton, his little voice, his jovial attitude on life: all these things please the Americans very much. There was an amusing incident the other day at one of the hotels. Jess Willard, the ex-champion heavyweight, was there, and somebody pointed out the two men to each other. The prize-fighter shook his head at the thought of an introduction. He said quizzically: 'I don't want to know that guy. I don't want any kind of a tussle with him. He's too good for me. Keep him away from me.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE FIGHT AGAINST FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOLS

WAR TO THE HILT has apparently been declared by Catholic societies on the Smith-Towner Federal education bill, which has been indorsed, we are told, by hundreds of Chambers of Commerce, Rotary Clubs, women's clubs, and other civic organizations. Protestant adherents of the bill see in it splendid possibilities for the improvement and extension of education, and believe, says *The Christian Century*, that it will "meet the immediate need for Americanization work which was so sadly revealed by the war and which will increase as the new tide of immigration rolls in." But the Catholics, in addition to their fear that the bill is "ultimately aimed at the parochial schools," believe that it is "a gross violation of State rights because it takes control of education away from the States," and that it purposes "to have all private and public education at the mercy of a Federal bureaucracy." The bill lapsed in the last Congress, but is to be revived in the Sixty-seventh. It provides for the establishment of a Department of Education with a Secretary who shall be a member of the President's cabinet and declares that it shall be the duty of the department to undertake investigations regarding illiteracy, education of immigrants, public-school education, especially rural education; physical education, preparation of teachers for the public schools, and such other matters as, in the judgment of the Secretary, may require attention and study. An annual appropriation of $100,000,000 is provided for the five specific purposes: for the removal of illiteracy, $7,500,000; for the Americanization of foreigners, $7,500,000; for physical education, health, and sanitation, $20,000,000; for training teachers, $15,000,000; for the partial payment of teachers' salaries, the promotion of general education, especially rural education, and the equalization of educational opportunities, $50,000,000. It is further provided that "all the educational facilities encouraged by the provisions of this Act and accepted by a State shall be organized, supervised, and administered exclusively by the legally constituted State and local educational authorities of said State."

There are some good features in this bill, *The New World* (Catholic) willingly admits, and "every American regards with a sense of shame the immense amount of illiteracy in a country so rich as ours." But, asks this paper, would the Smith-Towner Bill abolish the evils it is aimed against? The answer is that "the history of Federal subsidies is an outstanding disgrace in financial management," and we are told further that—

> "A huge bureau created by Congress is more than likely to fall into the control of politicians more intent on their jobs than on educational standards. The Government does not attract the best minds, and a reign of low mediocrity would result. The monotony of an educational monopoly would certainly tend to kill off initiative, and the last state would be worse than the first. The Smith-Towner Bill will not pass. We are coming into an era of economy. Mounting debts will make the new Administration chary of adventures. As a Southern beneficence, we suspect that a Republican Administration will not lie awake nights pondering the educational shortcomings of Dixie."

Arrayed with the Catholic press against the bill, representative bodies like the National Council of Catholic Men, the National Council of Catholic Women, and the Knights of Columbus are also sternly set against its provisions. In a letter to Catholic organizations the National Council of Catholic Men warns them that the Secretary of Education and his subordinates "will always have in view the possibility of using the educational system in furtherance of their own partizan interests. The public-school system will become a vast political machine." And this machine, it is charged, "will give a Federal Administration the opportunity of creating an educational autocracy—really endangering the liberty of thought and information, which is a basic right of the people." Speaking for the organization of which he is the head, James A. Flaherty is quoted in the Boston *Pilot* (Catholic) as saying of the bill:

> "The Knights of Columbus oppose it not so much on religious as on patriotic grounds. It is the entering wedge of Socialism in our Federal Government; it is ultimately the assertion that the State has rights prior to the parent over the child. . . . . . .
>
> "The Knights of Columbus defeated the proposal in Michigan to abolish parochial schools. The Smith-Towner Bill is also ultimately aimed at the parochial schools. If these schools were abolished it would cost the people of the various States something approaching a billion dollars in taxes to provide the quality of education for the quantity of pupils that these schools contribute every year to the national welfare. Joining with the protests of other denominations and organizations, the Knights of Columbus denounce the Smith-Towner Bill as an attempt to erect a permanent tyranny over the minds of our children."

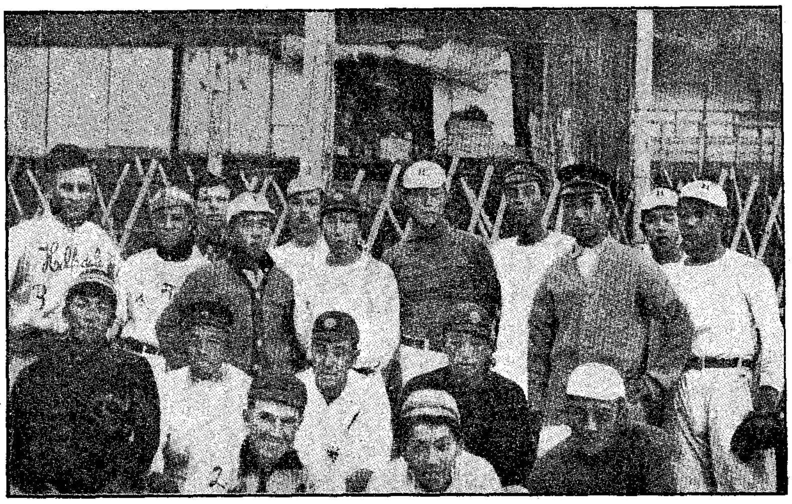
Turning now to the other side, *The Christian Science Monitor* sees the Catholic opposition as a natural effort to protect their own schools. "There is not much doubt about the reasons underlying this opposition," it observes. "They are essentially the same that are raised, here and there, wherever there is a movement or a policy calling for increasing expenditures of public moneys for public education, wholly outside of Roman Catholic control." What the Smith-Towner Bill actually proposes to do, it is argued, "is to encourage education in and by the States, without taking charge of it or controlling it." And—

> "In proportion as Roman Catholic sentiment favors education in its parochial schools, it tends to object to a continuing or increasing support of the public schools. It occasionally urges the appropriation of public moneys for the support of the parochial schools, on the specious argument that the parochial schools are an acceptable substitute for the public schools. Since the Smith-Towner Bill proposes to aid, with Federal money, only those educational activities that are properly to be classed as public, because carried on for the benefit of persons of all religious beliefs but with special favor for none, the bill would be of no benefit to the parochial schools. It would not help private schools of any kind. In fact, in so far as it should work an improvement in the public schools and the quality of education they afford, it would tend to stimulate a sharper competition than now obtains between the public schools and the parochial or other private schools."

More bitter comment, however, comes from other quarters. "It would be too bad if the interference of a bigoted priesthood would prevent the adoption of a bill which contains so many promising features," declares *The Reformed Church Messenger*, remarking that "the all too familiar protest against 'Federal autocracy' and the violation of 'home-rule principles' is, as usual, employed to hide the 'colored gentleman in the wood-pile.' This cry has always been sounded when an attempt has been made to secure uniform divorce laws, Federal oversight of moving pictures, or the abrogation of the more atrocious forms of child labor. It is the camouflage of vested interests and will not bear the light of day." Respecting the objection that the bill will result in Federal control of the schools, *The Lutheran* says that this danger is specifically guarded against in the terms of the bill itself. Furthermore, we are informed, the National Education Association, which is opposed to centralized control of the public schools, indorses this measure.

"CHRISTIANS 2, BUDDHISTS 1"

THAT WAS THE FINAL SCORE of a baseball game played not long ago between Christian Bible-class teachers and students on the one hand, and Buddhist priests on the other, in the grounds of the great Higashi Hongwanji Buddhist temple at Kyoto, Japan. Tho it was a good ball-game, its place in the annals of sport is less important than its religious significance. Christian missionaries in Japan are extremely interested in the present revival of Buddhism in that country. The Buddhists are waking up. They are no longer simply resisting the spread of Christianity; they have entered upon a campaign of active competition in the new faith. They are going out to fight modern Christianity with its own weapons. They have adopted and adapted to their own use such means of reaching people as the sermon, the Sunday-school, and the weekly prayer-meeting. To retain their influence on the young people to whom Y. M. C. A. and mission school activities are so attractive, they have even taken up the popular forms of modern athletics. And so it happened that one day Mr. M. E. Hall, an American Board missionary in Kyoto, was surprized by a message from the Chief Abbot or High Priest of the Higashi Hongwanji temple to the effect that the young Buddhist priests of his temple would like to play a match game of baseball against the students and teachers of the mission school. Great was the excitement, says Mr. Hall, as the challenge was read and accepted and preparations made for the match. "Christians playing ball with Buddhist priests led by the High Priest himself!" Moreover, the Abbot himself is of royal blood. When the great day came there was the athletic Abbot practising at shortstop on the diamond in the temple grounds. And, as Mr. Hall continues the story in *The Japan Mission News* (Zushi):


ATHLETIC CHRISTIANITY MEETS ATHLETIC BUDDHISM.

Buddhist priests and Christians whose baseball game marks a new phase of religious rivalry in the East. The Buddhist priests wear white caps; the Abbot (No. 1) sits behind Mr. Hall (No. 2), the leader of the Christian team.

"The Abbot had a fine-looking lot of young priests with him too, finely educated men, one or two of them being from the University; nice fellows to talk to, and alive to the task set before them of arousing Buddhism in this land. They know well that the old-time priest is good for just what he is now used—burying people, but that for the task of keeping people alive he is a discard. Knowing this, the activities of the Christians are taken as a model, with the result that there are a great number of Buddhist Sunday-schools throughout the country, Buddhist 'Bible' classes meeting regularly at the temples, sermons preached on Sunday, and I have seen even the weekly prayer-meeting! Athletics keep the young men together as in any land, and at last the fever had invaded the sacred precinct itself and we had been invited to play these priests at their own grounds. The only difference I noticed between the priests and the young men that we took to the game was that the priests had closely shaved heads. I am not sure that there were not some men among that bunch of priests that knew about all there was to be taught in baseball. At least, if we thought we were to run over them we were to have a surprize. And what a setting for a game it was—pilgrims had swarmed into the grounds to see the strange sight of a ball-game in the temple grounds, temple bells, and the mumblings of prayers, and the temples themselves surrounding us—it was complete. For eight long innings we battled before either side scored, and it was the priests then who put a run across! I thought Christianity was to be put to shame, and when we failed in the same inning I knew we were doomed. Harada, son of the former Doshisha President, drove to center; Shively, Doshisha professor, lined to right. Then the last man you would have expected to be so generous came to our assistance. With these two men on second and third a ball was rapped to the High Priest, who, despite his royal connections, let it roll between his feet: two men crossed the plate, and the game was won. Christians 2, Buddhists 1."

AS THE PEW SEES THE PULPIT

MINISTERS OF THE COUNTRY will be deeply interested to learn what the laymen—some of them at least—think of their clerical brethren, and the opportunity is offered them through a questionnaire recently sent out by Mr. L. C. Harworth, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Youngstown, Ohio. The answers are candid, and some of them are rather startling. It may be comforting to the ministers to learn, however, that the unanimous opinion of 118 representative men who answered the set of questions is that "religion is a vital factor in the life of America." Mr. Harworth sent letters to 220 merchants, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, judges, bankers, manufacturers, teachers, lawyers, physicians, brokers, real-estate dealers, capitalists, Congressmen and Senators, editors and newspaper writers, mayors, social workers, students, advertising men, labor-leaders, policemen, and laborers. *The Christian Register* (Unitarian), whose account is reprinted in *The Christian Century*, thus summarizes the replies:

"Ninety of one hundred and five writers believe clergymen enter the ministry with different motives from those that prompt men to adopt other callings. Eighty-six of one hundred and seventeen said they would advise young men in whom they are personally interested to enter the ministry. Ninety-two count a clergyman among their intimate friends; nineteen do not.

"Sixty-five men thought ministers were as good mixers as men in other professions; fifty thought they were not. Sixty-five thought they needed to be; sixteen thought they did not need to be. 'Is it natural and easy for you to turn to the minister for spiritual advice as it is to turn to the lawyer for legal advice or to the physician for medical advice?' Yes, twenty-three; no, seventy-one. 'Do the ministers you know stand out as real community leaders, as men of other callings?' Yes, seventy-three; no, thirty-six. 'As a rule, could ministers have commanded a larger income had they pursued another calling?' Yes, eighty-nine; no, twenty-five. 'Is the average minister too idealistic and too uncompromising in his beliefs and teachings?' Yes, forty-seven; no, sixty-one. 'Does the average sermon interest you as much as the average secular address?' Yes, fifty-five; no, forty-eight.

"Sixty-two held favorable opinions and fifty-five unfavorable of the clergyman who smokes. Card-playing by ministers was approved by fifty-six and disapproved by fifty-five. Eighty-two thought ministers should attend the theater; twenty-nine thought they should not. Fifty considered preaching the minister's most important work; fifty thought the things he did outside the pulpit counted for more."

A LEAGUE OF CHURCHES TO SAVE THE WORLD

WHERE DIPLOMACY HAS FAILED and the League of Nations is yet untried, a League of Churches can succeed in maintaining peace, say Field-Marshal Earl Haig and Prof. William A. Curtis, of the University of Edinburgh, who, tho so differently schooled in experience, reach identical conclusions in surveying the results of the world-war. "The Gospel of Christ is the world's only social hope and the sole promise of world-peace," declared the British soldier before a Scottish audience when he spoke in behalf of a Federation of Churches in the British Empire and visualized it as the beginning of a federation which would include all the nations of the world. "It is a crusade to which I urge you," he exclaimed—"a crusade not having for its object the redemption of a single city, however holy, but the freeing of the whole world from the devastating scourge of war." Professor Curtis quotes Earl Haig as a man who speaks with the voice of authority on questions of unity of effort, and writes in *The Hibbert Journal* that "such a league devoted to the peace of the world is an urgent necessity." Everywhere, argues Professor Curtis, "federations have become the rule, not only for kindred churches holding essentially a common system, but for churches less intimately related which are awaking to the world's profound need of common action on their part." And now "it has become plain to the dullest perception that, if the Christian Church is to play its appointed part as the arch-peacemaker in the world, its divided ranks must be closed, its militant energies confederated and coordinated and redirected, its inward unity exprest in some external fashion, so that the world may take cognizance of its world-mission on behalf of peace and good will and reckon upon its undivided influence." The Church must intervene, not merely nationally, as in the past, but internationally. It must review and widen its conscious mission. The whole world, says Professor Curtis, "desires the Church of Christ to achieve and occupy a worthier position." He continues:

"I believe the Church requires, and is called to create, some effective counterpart to the diplomatic service of the state. In addition to its Home Mission and its Foreign Mission it has an international mission to prosecute, and nowhere more urgently than in Europe, the seat of historic Christianity. Already the way is opening. The war has shattered many prejudices, racial and religious. University life is very largely emancipated from ecclesiastical restraint. Even in Central Europe and the Balkans the clash of creeds is assuming a new aspect, the rival churches are confronted by novel conditions and common dangers, the adherents of different systems are learning suppress or forgotten facts regarding one another. Not only the Roman Catholic and the Oriental Orthodox churches, but Presbyterianism and Lutheranism, have already an extensive international organization throughout large tracts of Europe as well as in America. Other churches also defy the limits of national life. And not least, either in fact or in promise, there is a powerful federation of Christian students in the universities of the world and a world-wide organization of branches of the Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations.

"A new opportunity plainly offers itself to the Christian conscience and imagination, and a very solemn call is sounding. Men look to alliances of nations, to the League of Nations, to labor federations, to Socialist combinations, to bring in the political millennium of international peace. Have they not a right to look also to the Christian Churches, to the Church, incomparably the completest organization in the world, with the highest potentialities and the deepest obligations for the service of reconciliation?

"The problem is essentially a spiritual one. Not money, not force, not expediency, not even intelligence or humanity is an adequate instrument for the enterprise. Moral and spiritual persuasion alone will suffice. The horrors of war, the barbarity of war, the suicidal exhaustion of modern war between conscript nations, the costliness of war, the anachronistic folly of war—men may be persuaded of these features of the ghastly business and yet be impotent to save posterity from its renewal. Beyond and above these all too fleeting impressions and convictions, which spring up in the agony of each cruel crisis and anon are forgotten, to be relearned by each successive generation at an ever-increasing cost, the Christian spirit must be invoked, and its unique estimate of the value and purpose of the solidarity and sanctity of human life brought home to the hearts of men. With tedious and monotonous reiteration the apologists of Christianity have asserted that Christ came to break down the barriers that separate nations and continents, and that Christianity knows no distinctions of race or language. It is time, high time, that a new chapter of practical and unanswerable apologetics should be written by the fingers not of scholars but of churches. Let the Church, which avows itself the Body of Christ still incarnate, obey his spirit and glorify his name by inscribing this work upon the page of history as a *fait accompli*."

SUNDAY GAMES AND SUNDAY REST

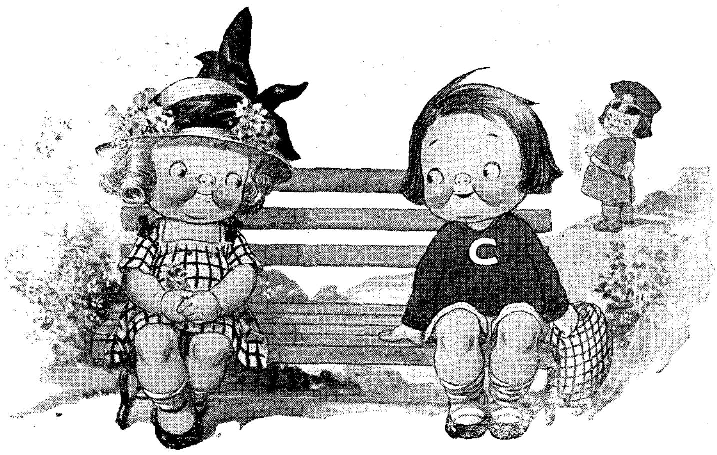
SUNDAY SHOULD BE "a day for tuning up the health of soul, mind, and body together," says Dean W. R. Inge, of St. Paul's Cathedral, in the London *Evening Standard*. That it does not now fulfil this function is because it is treated simply as a day of idleness. And, as we all know, rest is not idleness, the best definition of rest being, says this noted clergyman, "unimpeded activity." The old-fashioned idea that everything—clothes, books, children's games—ought to be changed on Sunday had some wisdom in it. The habits of the working-day were to be broken, and we were supposed to do things different from those we did during the week. "So Sunday was a day apart, a real day of refreshment; it did not make us feel 'Mondayish'—*i.e.*, good for nothing when it was over." That "the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath," unquestionably represents the Christian view of the Fourth Commandment, says the Dean. But this commandment must be considered to have been distinctly repealed for Christians. "There is no connection between the Hebrew Sabbath and the Christian Sunday," and the writer affirms that Sunday is shown by its history to be a human, not a divine, institution. It is not the Jewish Sabbath transferred. Its objects are, first, devotion, then rest. The Puritan "Sabbath" "can claim no authority, tho many have no doubt found it good for their souls' health. The weekly day of rest, tho established by the Church, is now firmly established on grounds which have nothing to do with religion." In support, then, of the recreational idea of Sunday the Dean says:

"Modern psychologists tell us that any natural and healthy instinct which remains unsatisfied reacts upon the mind and body, causing a greater or less degree of unhappiness, and sometimes minor derangements of health. We ought to consider that Sunday exists to rectify this inevitable result of life under modern conditions. The greatest need which commonly remains unsatisfied is that of quiet recollection and communion with God; and it is no professional prejudice that prompts the expression of regret that public worship, which gives the best opportunity for these exercises, should have gone so much out of fashion.

"But other human needs also clamor for satisfaction. With some there is a real need of rest; tho now that working hours are so much shortened, there is seldom any necessity for spending half the day in mere sloth. Others, if they only knew it, need a breath of country air and a sight of the green fields. Nobody can object to the bicycling clubs which exist to gratify this desire in company. Others need opportunities for seeing their friends, and for getting to know their young children, of whom the workingman can see but little on week-days. Others want to read books. There is no reason why they should be religious books.

"A few may want violent exercise; and the clergy ought not to frown upon Sunday games for those who can not play them on other days. For those—a small number since the war—who spend their week in idleness, one would like to prescribe a severe Puritan Sunday. Nothing can be more selfish than to make work on Sunday for those who ought to be resting; and I confess to a strong dislike of card-playing on Sunday evening."

This Campbell's "kind" looks good to me,
Its looks are not deceiving.
It tastes as good as good can be,
And tasting is believing.



Campbell's
CONDENSED
TOMATO SOUP
JOSEPH CAMPBELL COMPANY
CAMDEN, N.J., U.S.A.

Tempting

Merely to catch the fragrance of a piping hot plateful of Campbell's Cream of Tomato Soup makes you hungry. Irresistibly enticing and delightful, it has long won the enthusiastic approval of housewives everywhere.

Campbell's Tomato Soup

contains all the health-building properties and valuable tonic elements of the tomato. The pure juice of the solid red-ripe fruit is combined with creamery butter and granulated sugar, and delightfully seasoned. Prepared with milk or cream, it is rich and satisfying—a treat for all the family.

A new Campbell's Soup

Campbell's Bean Soup, an old favorite—a delicious soup that everybody likes has been added to Campbell's famous 21 "kinds." Ask your grocer for it.

21 kinds **15c a can**

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THE pure thrill of April is in the four lyrics that Hazel Hall writes in *The Yale Review.* April's tributes from the poets are numberless, but here is a full biography:

SPRING FROM A WINDOW

BY HAZEL HALL

Blossom-Time

So long as there is April
My heart is high,
Lifting up its white dreams
To the sky.

As trees hold up their blossoms
In a blowing cloud,
My hands are reaching,
My hands are proud.

All the crumbled splendors
Of autumn, and the cries
Of winds that I remember
Can not make me wise.

Like the trees of April
Fearless and fair—
My heart swings its censers
Through the golden air.

In April

Now I am Life's victim—
Cruel victor is he
Who lashes me with color
Until I ache to see.

Who chokes me with fragrance
Of green things in the rain—
Like a hand around my throat
So sudden is the pain.

Life, I am at your mercy;
And tho till I am dead
You torture me with April
I will not bow my head!

When There Is April

Who would fear death when there is April?—
Like a flame, like a song—
To heal all who have lived with yearning
Year-through, lifelong.

When there is April with fulfilment
For longing and for pain,
For every reaching hand that beauty
Has lured in vain.

Who would shrink from the earth when April
With slim rain hands shall reach
Through the doors of dark, and call them
Who love her speech.

Foreboding

How shall I keep April
When my songs are done—
How can I be silent
And still feel the sun?

I, who dreaded silence,
I, who April-long
Kept my heart from breaking
With the cry of song.

How can I hold sunlight
In my hands, like gold,
And bear the pain of silence
When my songs are old?

THE magic of the East grows more powerful in its spell, as the tide of travel sets that way. This poem in the newly combined *Nation and Athenæum* (London) is an interesting portrait of an Eastern evening which was evidently too much for the observer when she came to reflection:

TWILIGHT WALK, PEKING

BY DORA W. BLACK

In the dusk we walk together.
Through the busy streets the rickshaw pullers pass,
And boys with bamboo poles
Balance their wares and cry them with a song,
Whose twisted rhythm nor begins nor ends,
But like a fragment of some fairy music,
Breaks all unlearned from their astonished lips.
And on rich carriages the tuneful bells
Ring sharply through the darkening air.

In the broad street
That East to West through all the city goes,
The sun that's dying and the rising moon
Have met and mingled;
Twined their honey tendrils over green roofs of temples,
Flooded the ground with misty opalescence,
Lending a veil of beauty
To shapes and faces passing at this shadowy hour.

House lamps are lighted;
Through dark lattices
They too are spreading honey-colored light;
The square lamps on the fruit stalls
Encircle with a band of orange ribbon
Golden persimmons, yellow pomeloes,
Black-eyed and roguish children bargaining for peanuts,
Coveting millet candy;
Weighing their coppers slowly like their elders;
Women are gossiping, old men are smoking,
The cook-shop boy is singing as his dumplings boil.

"What loveliness is here," I said,
You smile and nod your head;
And coming home, our eyes
That were o'erfilled with beauty,
Brimmed and wept.

FOR those who are set apart by idiosyncrasy from a complete understanding with their fellows this tribute which we come upon in *The Atlantic Monthly* may bring comfort:

A PRAYER OF THANKSGIVING

(*For the Soul of an Eccentric Man*)

BY FLORA SHUFELT RIVOLA

Lord of the understanding heart,
Who gave him ways that made him queer
To all his kind, save me, who lived quite near;
Who for some hidden reason set apart
This man for whom I pray,
Draw near to-day,
As he lies lingering by the Styx' lone bank;
Draw near, and let my glad tears thank
You for the soul of an eccentric man
Who opened gates to me; who, stronger than
Myself, drew me, despite myself, to his own plane—
A plane too high for hurts from those to whom
He seemed so queer, a plane so wide!
Lord, these are thankful tears that I have stood beside
This man who led my soul from room to room
Of wonder-living in Love's realm, who made
My woman's fearful soul so unafraid
That, see! I smile through tears, Lord, even as he waits
At Death's now opening gates!

IN the fresh imagery of this song from the antipodes we get the pageantry of the day. The Sydney *Bulletin* prints it. Grateful must be the soul who can see only marching hosts through a long day and reach the calm of singing stars at the end of it. The war has had all sorts of messages.

TRUMPETS

BY GRACE ETHEL MARTYR

I heard the trumpets of the morning blowing
  A clarion call behind the purple hills.
I saw the banners of the morning glowing,
  And as the sound of rain with whispers fills
A quiet house, the tramp of marching feet
Filled the calm air. The hosts of day draw near;
I saw the gleam and glint of many a spear.

Those legions in their shining panoply
  Marched o'er the mountains; martial music sang,
Insistent, ringing. There was naught to see
  But blaze of dazzling colors. Echoes rang,
As they passed proudly to the beat of drums,
And joy ecstatic, full of sound and light,
Thrilled to the glory of the blue noon's height.

So with a shout they marched until the wide
  Red sunset held nor peace nor weariness.
Untiring and resistless as the tide,
  The host passed on to music clear, no less
Prepared for song and triumph than at dawn.
Splendid and clamorous, in bright array,
They reached the verge and took the shining way
That leads to lands beyond the Western skies.

  Mine ears were ringing with the wealth of sound
From golden trumpets blowing, and mine eyes
  Were blind with glory. To the utmost bound
Of the horizon splendor throbbed and thrilled
And glowed; and, while the fiery clamor shrilled,
  They passed beyond the Western slope. Then came
To ears bewildered, from the stilly night,
  A peace as sweet as a belovèd name;
After the kingly splendor, pale moonlight
Soft soothed my dazzled eyes. The trumpets died
In the great distance, and I heard the far
Faint silver singing of a tranquil star.

THE tributes to the memory of Keats evoked by his centenary are many in the land of his birth. A long one appears in *The English Review* (March), from which we take but a few lines. England is doing penance for her old neglect:

THE FRIEND OF JOHN KEATS

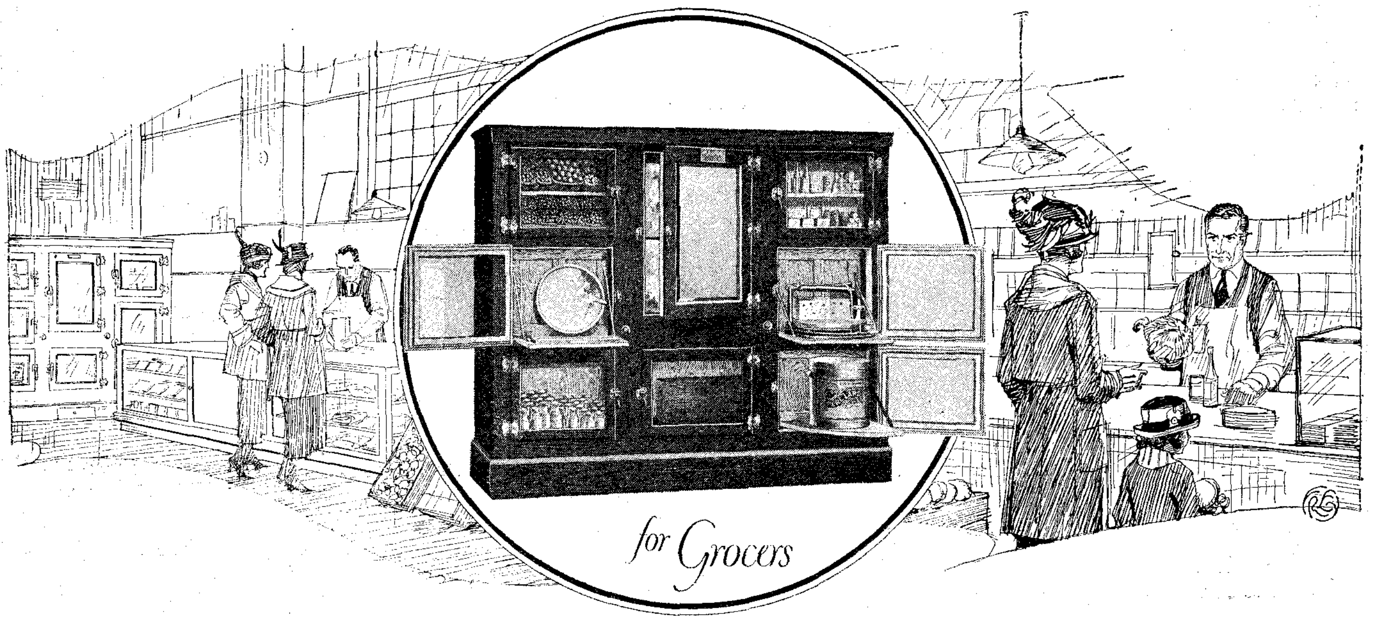
BY MURIAL STUART

You brought John Keats no joy, no rumor of fame,
  But peace and a quiet dying, and a hand
To hold in sleeping; from home and friends you came,
From deeds unfinished and from dreams unplanned,
What matter if men forget the beauty thereof,
  Who let all memories fade, all garlands fall?
You are locked with the dead roses, lost with love,
  Fled with the May-time's thrall;
  So richly free and far, beyond our sad recall.

Poet of poets died upon your breast,
  Severn, what need have you of laurels there?
Scorn requiems and roses and the rest;
  Unlaureled sleep: we have none such to spare.
At rich men's doors the lackey poets wait,
  The hireling versers strut and shriek their due;
The Byrons of our day importunate;
  Keats' brow no laurel knew—
  Those laurels that most fade in hands that most pursue.

. . . .

While England doved her lord of little verse,—
  Her bright, sham, painted poet of the day,
Music that broke the heart of song was hers;
  She hushed it for the chatter of a jay.
The air is thick with swallows, and who cares?
  In the shrill streets June dies upon her rose.
The crowd runs gaping to the huckster's wares,
  And all the poet knows
  Of fame is that her hands his dying eyelids close.



McCRAY

REFRIGERATORS *for* ALL PURPOSES

THE entire effort of the McCray Refrigerator Company is devoted to *anticipating and supplying* refrigerator needs. Every ounce of material that goes into the construction of a McCray must measure up to a definite standard of quality. There is never an exception to this rule.

This sort of quality built into every McCray cuts loss from spoilage to the absolute minimum. The patented construction forces constantly moving air at a low temperature throughout every compartment—insuring clean wholesome provisions, untainted butter and appetizing fruits.

Users also appreciate the outside icing arrangement of the McCray—it is so convenient for residences.

McCray not only carries a large variety of refrigerators in stock for prompt shipment, but builds them to order in any desired style or size for all purposes.

Ask your grocer; he knows the McCray.

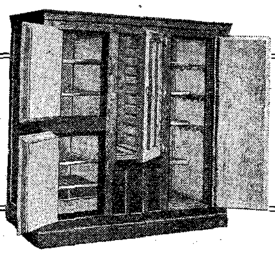
Send for catalog. Our catalogs will help you with your refrigerator problems.

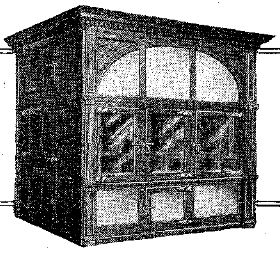
No. 95 for Residences; No. 53 for Hotels, Clubs, Hospitals, etc.; No. 72 for Grocery Stores; No. 64 for Meat Markets; No. 75 for Florist Shops.

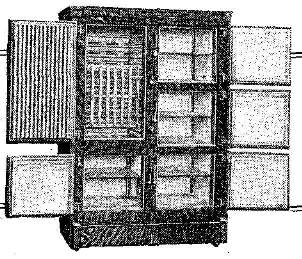
McCRAY REFRIGERATOR COMPANY
4124 LAKE STREET, KENDALLVILLE, INDIANA

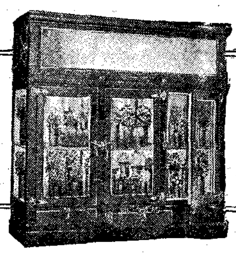
McCRAY SALESROOMS IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES: (See Telephone Directory)

Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala.
Boston, Mass.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Charlotte, N. C.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, Ohio
Columbia, S. C.
Columbus, Ohio
Dallas, Tex.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Erie, Pa.
Houston, Tex.
Indianapolis, Ind.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City, Mo.
Little Rock, Ark.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Louisville, Ky.
Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis, Minn.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Phoenix, Ariz.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Raleigh, N. C.
Rochester, N. Y.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
Seattle, Wash.
St. Louis, Mo.
Tampa, Fla.
Toledo, Ohio
Tulsa, Okla.
Washington, D. C.


FOR RESIDENCES


FOR MEAT MARKETS


FOR HOTELS, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, ETC.


FOR FLORIST SHOPS

EINSTEIN FINDS THE WORLD NARROW

PROFESSOR ALBERT EINSTEIN, whose theories on space, light, and infinity have made his name familiar throughout the world, thinks that this small particular planet on which we live is suffering from narrowness in its point of view. Too much nationalism—that is Professor Einstein's definition for the "disease from which mankind is suffering to-day." Even before the war sectional prejudices were bad enough, but the "prewar internationalism" was infinitely preferable to the present state of mind of most of humanity, he says, and he urges that the people of this sphere return to charity and mutual understanding. The great German scientist arrived in this country early in April, to lecture upon Zionism as well as upon his revolutionary theory of relativity. A New York *Times* reporter, who was among the many newspaper men assembled to greet him at the pier, gives this picture of the thinker whom the nations have decided to honor:

> A man in a faded gray raincoat and a flopping black felt hat that nearly concealed the gray hair that straggled over his ears stood on the boat deck of the steamship *Rotterdam* yesterday, timidly facing a battery of camera men. In one hand he clutched a shiny brier pipe and the other clung to a precious violin. He looked like an artist—a musician. He was.
>
> But underneath his shaggy locks was a scientific mind whose deductions have staggered the ablest intellects of Europe—a mind whose speculative imagination was so vast that its great scientific theories puzzled and appalled the reasoning faculty.
>
> The man was Dr. Albert Einstein, propounder of the much-debated theory of relativity that has given the world a new conception of space, and time, and the size of the universe.
>
> Dr. Einstein comes to this country as one of a group of prominent Jews who are advocating the Zionist movement and hope to get financial aid and encouragement for the rebuilding of Palestine and the founding of a Jewish university. He is of medium height, with strongly built shoulders, but an air of fragility and self-effacement. Under a high, broad forehead are large and luminous eyes, almost childlike in their simplicity and unworldliness.

Courtesy of the New York "Evening Post."

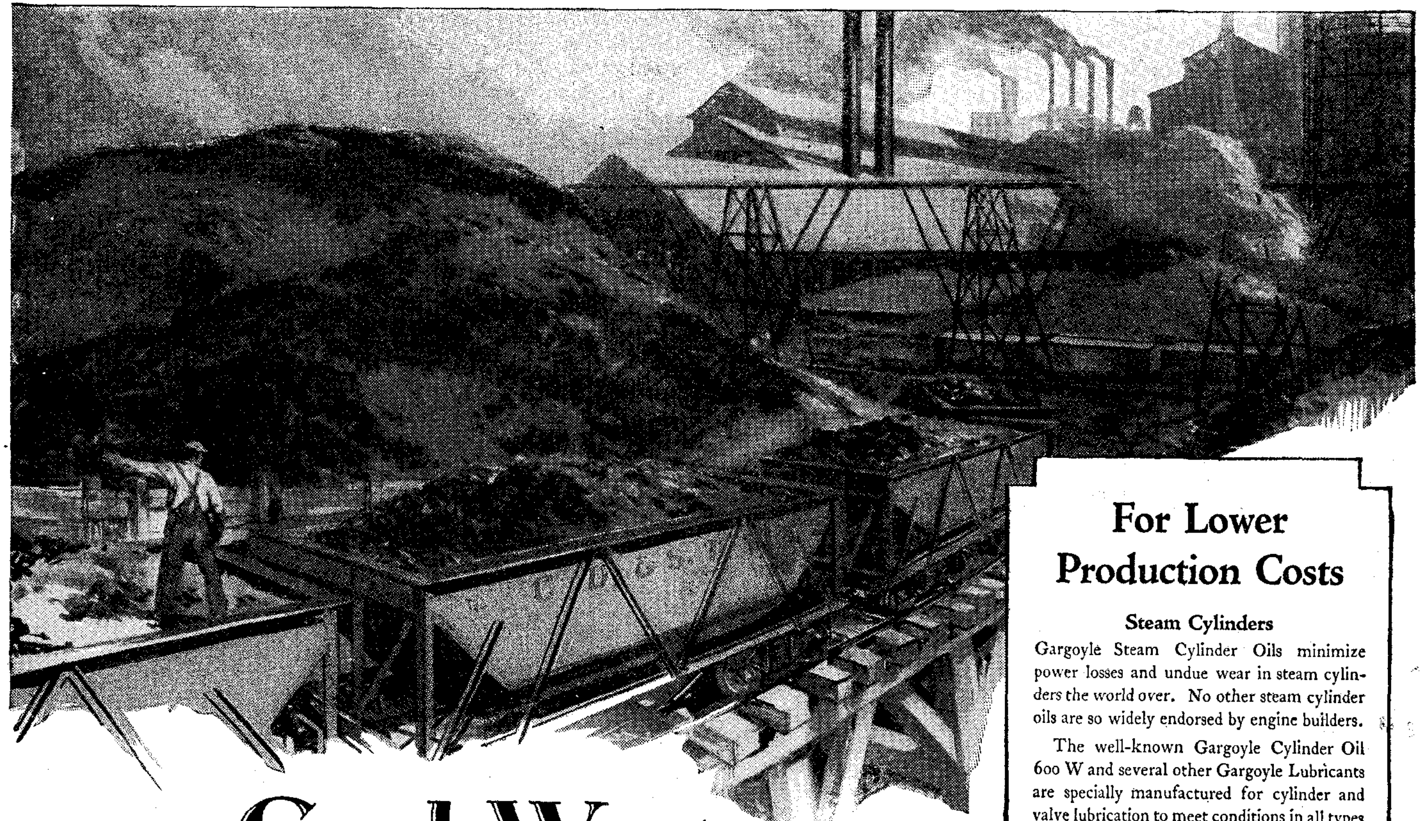
"AN AWKWARD BOY WITH THE LOOK OF A PROPHET."

So a New York newspaper reporter described Professor Albert Einstein on his recent arrival in this country. The above photograph, which compares interestingly with the one shown in our Foreign Department on page 17 of this issue, shows the scientist and his wife near their German home.

Professor Einstein does not like to be interviewed, and the questions of the reporters bothered him a great deal. One of the few real interviews he has ever given was forwarded from Berlin to the New York *Evening Post*, shortly before Einstein's departure for this country. "I had come to Professor Einstein to hear what he had to say about the plight of German science," writes Mr. Tobinkin. The subject was just then occupying much space in the newspapers of Berlin. Professor Einstein, however, spoke not of science, but of humanity:

> "Of course," he said, "science is suffering from the terrible effects of the war, but it is humanity that should be given first consideration. Humanity is suffering in Germany, everywhere in eastern Europe, as it has not suffered in centuries.
>
> "Humanity," he continued, "is suffering from too much and too narrow a conception of nationalism. The present wave of nationalism, which at the slightest provocation or without provocation passes over into chauvinism, is a sickness.
>
> "The internationalism that existed before the war, before 1914, the internationalism of culture, the cosmopolitanism of commerce and industry, the broad tolerance of ideas—this internationalism was essentially right. There will be no peace on earth, the wounds inflicted by the war will not heal, until this internationalism is restored."
>
> "Does this imply that you oppose the formation of small nations?" the interviewer asked.
>
> "Not in the least," he replied. "Internationalism as I conceive it implies a rational relationship between countries, a sane union and understanding between nations, mutual cooperation, mutual advancement without interference with a country's customs or inner life."
>
> "And how would you proceed to bring back this internationalism that existed prior to 1914?"
>
> "Here," he said, "is where science, scientists, and especially the scientists of America, can be of great service to humanity. Scientists, and the scientists of America in the first place, must be pioneers in this work of restoring internationalism.
>
> "America is already in advance of all other nations in the matter of internationalism. It has what might be called an international 'psyche.' The extent of America's leaning to

CORRECT LUBRICATION OF YOUR PLANT



Coal Waste

How tons are lost yearly through want of the right oil —in the right place

THE cost of coal compels a closer study of the direct relation between coal consumption and plant lubrication.

Lubricating oils reduce friction.

The correct oil will reduce more friction than an incorrect oil.

Reduced friction means saving of horse power.

Saving of horse power means saving of coal.

Our experience shows that the steady loss of one horse power equals an annual loss of three tons of coal—often much more. Suppose through incorrect lubrication 100 h.p. is steadily and unnecessarily lost. The year ends. The treasurer unwittingly signs checks for 300 or more tons of coal unnecessarily wasted—a tidy sum.

Lubrication in many plants is slighted. The assumption is that "most any good oil will do."

But last year's easy business conditions have changed. Competition is keen again. The executive realizes that he cannot afford to waste power or buy extra tons of coal which add to the year's costs.

We have repeatedly shown power users how to conserve created and transmitted power through scientific lubrication. Every horse power saved means lower production costs. If you are interested in such economy, we suggest that you write today to our nearest Branch.

GARGOYLE

For Lower Production Costs

Steam Cylinders

Gargoyle Steam Cylinder Oils minimize power losses and undue wear in steam cylinders the world over. No other steam cylinder oils are so widely endorsed by engine builders.

The well-known Gargoyle Cylinder Oil 600 W and several other Gargoyle Lubricants are specially manufactured for cylinder and valve lubrication to meet conditions in all types of Steam Engines, Steam Pumps, Steam-driven Compressors, Locomotives, etc.

Turbines

A worry of every turbine operator is sludge. Gargoyle D.T.E. Oils are manufactured and especially treated to meet the exacting requirements of turbine lubrication. These oils separate readily from moisture and impurities and thus provide remarkable freedom from sludge.

Internal Combustion Engines

The severe lubricating requirements of gas engines, Diesel engines and oil engines are scientifically met by Gargoyle D.T.E. Oils.

Compressors and Vacuum Pumps

Correct lubrication is of unusual importance in compressor work. Carbon in the air cylinder has sometimes caused explosion. Gargoyle D.T.E. Oil Heavy Medium is made especially to minimize carbonization. It is correct for air or gas compressors and vacuum pumps.

Bearings

A wide range of Gargoyle Bearing Oils is provided to meet all specific operating conditions of engines and machines involving size, speed, pressure, temperature and lubricating methods.

* * *

THROUGH our nearest branch or distributor, we shall be glad to assist you in selecting the correct Gargoyle Lubricants for use throughout your entire plant. Stocks are carried in principal cities throughout the country.

Lubricating Oils

A grade for each type of service

Domestic Branches:

New York (*Main Office*)
Pittsburgh
Minneapolis
Des Moines
Detroit
Indianapolis
Philadelphia
Chicago
Boston
Kansas City, Kan.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

> internationalism was shown by the initial success of Wilson's ideas of internationalism, the popular acclaim with which they met from the American people.
>
> "That Wilson failed to carry out his ideas is beside the point. The enthusiasm with which the preaching of these ideas by Wilson was received shows the state of mind of the American public. It shows it to be internationally inclined. American scientists should be among the first to attempt to develop these ideas of internationalism and to help carry them forward. For the world, and that means America also, needs a return to international friendship. The work of peace can not go forward in your own country, in any country, so long as your Government or any Government is uneasy about its international relations. Suspicion and bitterness are not a good soil for progress. They should vanish. The intellectuals should be among the first to cast them off."

There are two men in Germany to-day who are traditionally inaccessible to newspaper men, Mr. Tobinkin notes. One is the financier, Hugo Stinnes. The other is Einstein. We are told:

> Einstein has been greatly abused by a section of the German press, and he therefore shuns publicity. He lives in a quiet section of Berlin on the top floor of a fairly up-to-date apartment-house. His study consists of a reception-room, or rather a conference-room, and of his private workroom. The walls of the conference-room are lined with books of a general character. The large number of English books is especially noticeable. There is an *édition de luxe* of Dickens in English and a costly Shakespeare edition in German. Alongside of Shakespeare stands Goethe in a similarly luxurious edition. Einstein is an admirer of both Goethe and Schiller, and has the busts of the two poets prominently displayed.
>
> Adjoining the conference-room is a large music-room. When he is not in his study, Mrs. Einstein told me, her husband is in the music-room. Music and cigars are the scientist's only relaxations. The number of cigars he smokes is controlled by Mrs. Einstein for his health's sake, but there is no control over the amount of time he chooses to spend at the piano or with his violin, for he plays both instruments well.
>
> His workroom is exceedingly simple. There is a telescope in it. The windows give an exceptionally good view of the sky. There are also a number of globes and various metal representations of the solar system. There are two engravings of Newton on the walls. They are the only pictures in the room. The table he works at is simple and rather small. There is a small typewriter, which is used by his secretary. Einstein has a large correspondence, receiving on an average sixty letters a day.
>
> He was pacing up and down the room as I entered his study. He was drest in a pair of worn-out trousers and a sweater-coat. If he had a collar on, the collar was very unobtrusive, for I can not recall having seen it. He was at work. His hair was disheveled and his eye had a roving look. His wife told me that when the professor is seized by a problem the fact becomes known to her by this peculiar wandering look which comes into his eyes and by his feverish pacing up and down the room. At such times, she said, the professor is never disturbed. His food is brought to him in his workroom. Sometimes this mode of living lasts for three or four days at a time. It is when the professor rejoins his family at the table that they know that his period of intense concentration, and abstraction, is over.
>
> After such a period of concentration, Einstein often rests himself by reading fiction. He is fond of reading Dostoyefsky. He walks a lot through the parks, and in the summer often goes out with his family in the fields. But he is never asked by his wife or children to go for a walk. It is he who has to do the asking, and when he asks them for a walk they know that his mind is relieved of work. His hours of work are indefinite. He sometimes struggles through a whole night with a problem and goes to bed only late in the morning.
>
> Dr. Einstein asked whether he could not see a copy of my interview with him before it was printed. I told him that I would not write the interview until after my return to America.
>
> "In that event," he said, "when you write it, be sure not to omit to state that I am a convinced pacifist, that I believe that the world has had enough of war. Some sort of an international agreement must be reached among nations preventing the recurrence of another war, as another war will ruin our civilization completely. Continental civilization, European civilization, has been badly damaged and set back by this war, but the loss is not irreparable. Another war may prove fatal to Europe."

The New York *World* extends a welcome, and hearty congratulations, in the following editorial:

> It is not invidious to say that of the many distinguished visitors from abroad recently arriving in New York the one inspiring the most spontaneous popular demonstration at the pier is not a great general or statesman but a plain man of science—Dr. Albert Einstein, who comes with prominent Jews in aid of the Zionist movement.
>
> Plain, that is, as respects his unaffected personality, but a scientific investigator who has progressed into a higher sphere of speculative thought unfathomable to the ordinary intelligence. What he has to exhibit is not a new play or a new theory of life but a new hypothesis of the celestial mechanism, involving a radically altered conception of time and space and the size of the universe.
>
> It is something when New York turns out to honor a stranger bringing gifts of this recondite character. Perhaps by the time he is ready to return the public will be glibly discussing the Einstein theory of relativity, whether or not it proves capable of understanding it. But behind the outward demonstration there is discernible a sincere tribute of admiration to the physicist who, amid the turmoil of war and the distractions of material interests, has kept his mind fixt on the star of pure science and has mounted to the heights with Newton and the other great leaders of scientific thought.

THE "GOVERNMENT GUESSER" WHO PRIES INTO THE FUTURE FOR UNCLE SAM

THEY CALL HIM AN "ACTUARY," but it is as a sort of official guesser to the government departments, especially to the Treasury Department, that Joseph S. McCoy flourishes at Washington. He tells how national prosperity is heading by observing whether men smoke all or part of their cigarets, and how much income tax will accrue to the Government in case a 1 per cent. return is made on everything that anybody sells throughout the length and breadth of these United States. Some of his previous guesses, which are all of them founded on a combination of observation, clever deduction, and statistics, have worked out amazingly well. Just now, it may be added, he guesses "there are ten years of good times ahead." William Atherton Du Puy writes of him in the Seattle *Times:*

> Those vital, hard-headed, money-raising committees of Congress make constant use of Uncle Sam's official guesser. The Secretary of the Treasury calls him in when he gets to worrying about whether he will be able to pay the bills. The Secretary of State once borrowed him for three years and returned him as good as new.
>
> I had heard stories of his wonderful prognostications, of the intellectual nuts he had cracked for Congress, so I went to learn how he worked. I found him in a room at the Treasury Department, where he has the title of actuary. Before him was a desk piled high with dust-accumulating papers.
>
> The telephone bell rang as I entered and a conversation about like this ensued:
>
> "Hello! Hello! Is this Mr. McCoy? Finance Committee of the Senate speaking. Mr. McCoy, are conditions getting better or worse—financially, I mean? Not locally, but from the standpoint of the whole United States?"
>
> "Just a minute," said Mr. McCoy.
>
> He reached into the great pile of unassembled papers on his desk and brought out a sheet. He got the one he wanted the first time. He ran his finger down a column of figures.
>
> "Times are getting harder," he said. "They have been steadily tightening up for more than a year. Good-by."
>
> "That is just what I wanted to ask you about," I told him. "How do you know they are tightening up?"
>
> "The cigaret is the pulse of prosperity," he told me. "I can tell how the nation goes by the quantity of cigarets it smokes. I have before me the latest schedule showing the tax money coming in from cigaret sales. The report shows that one year ago the cigaret tax was $14,307,000 a month. The latest figures show that that tax has fallen to $10,763,000. The decline has been quite steady through the year. Things have been steadily tightening up."
>
> "That looks very simple," I said; "but why select cigarets instead of cigars, and how do we know that your conclusions are correct?"
>
> "It is an interesting fact," he replied, "that cigars respond to the times hardly at all. They tell us almost nothing as to financial conditions. Look at these figures, for instance. In

CLEAN FLOORS

Save $12,000 a Year

for One Concern

One textile mill found that CLEAN FLOORS maintained with the use of Finnell scrubbing equipment ***saved* $12,000 *a year*** in *wages alone.* Besides this, numerous other economies resulted. There was less waste of material, less soilage of merchandise and greater productivity due to the improved morale of employees.

One Chicago department store has been ***saving* $6000 *a year*** on an investment of $3000 in equipment.

One St. Louis office building has been ***saving* $3000 *a year*** on an investment of $1800.

One Y. M. C. A. building *saved* $452.76 ***annually*** on an investment of $450.

Thousands of other institutions, including factories, mills, office buildings, stores, hotels, hospitals, public buildings, etc., are saving thousands and thousands of dollars a year on investments ranging from a few hundred dollars up.

Some of these concerns have been steady users of the Finnell System of Power Scrubbing for twelve years. Several have worn out their first equipment and have purchased new machines. The Finnell System has long ago passed the experimental stage. It is a permanent, necessary part of building maintenance.

Finnell equipment is made in sizes to fit all needs. Prices are convenient for any purchaser. Requests for information are welcome and imply no obligation. *Write our Chicago offices for particulars.*

AMERICAN SCRUBBING EQUIPMENT CO.

Also manufacturers of Finola Scouring Powder

General Offices: 184 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago   Factories: Hannibal, Mo.

DISTRICT OFFICES

ATLANTA
BALTIMORE
BOSTON
BUFFALO
CHICAGO
CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND
DENVER
DETROIT
INDIANAPOLIS
KANSAS CITY
LOS ANGELES
LOUISVILLE
MILWAUKEE
MINNEAPOLIS
NEWARK
NEW ORLEANS
NEW YORK
OMAHA
PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURGH
PROVIDENCE
ST. LOUIS
SALT LAKE CITY
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE

FINNELL SYSTEM

OF POWER SCRUBBING

FINNELL SCRUBBER
It SCRUBS Electrically!

"CLEAN FLOORS Reflect Clean Business"

November, 1919, the cigar tax was $4,708,000. In November, 1920, it was $4,763,000—an actual increase. One can run through the records of the Treasury Department during the fluctuating times of the past and see that cigarets give the proper indication and that cigars throw little light on the subject.

"A statistician is usually a machine, is automatic, is without a soul, knows nothing of human beings. He is capable of dealing only with the past. He who would interpret figures into human terms, he who would use them as a glass through which to read the future, must know the hearts of men.

"Take cigarets, for instance. Cigarets are frivolous things. They are smoked by the masses. When the masses are flush they buy them freely, pass them around, are prone to take a puff or two and throw one away. When times begin to tighten up these people feel the pinch first. They tighten up. They smoke 'em till they burn their fingers. The tax figures immediately show this.

"Cigars, on the contrary, are smoked by people who do not feel the early fluctuations, who do not have to change their personal habits with them. They have enough money to buy their smokes through the dull period. They are not a barometer of the times.

"Chewing tobacco and smoking tobacco respond with cigarets. The figures on these may be used as a check on those for cigarets. It is always well to find two ways to figure a proposition that one may check the other. In November, 1919, we collected $5,000,000 from smoking and chewing tobacco. In November, 1920, we got $3,000,000.

There is another check that tends to make this indicator more reliable, according to Mr. McCoy:

In November, 1919, we collected $40,000 in taxes from the sale of cigaret papers. Would you think that much money came from so small an item? In November, 1920, we collected $73,000 from them. The sale of cigaret papers, you see, had almost doubled. More people were rolling their own. We make out quite a complete case of cigarets."

Joseph S. McCoy chuckled like a good-natured Santa Claus at his own deductions. He had a good deal of that avoirdupois that lends itself to humor and human kindliness. He admitted that his job of actuary started out to be little more than that of arranging tables of figures. Then he had begun to use them as a basis for prophecy. He had made good. Congress had performed the very unusual feat of recognizing service and rewarding it. His salary had been raised to $4,000 a year. Had he stuck to the line in which he was college-trained, engineering, he would undoubtedly have done better, but this job was a lot of fun.

"Congress has got to know how it can get about $5,000,000,000 next year," Mr. McCoy said, "so I am asked a question like this: If Congress should place a tax of 1 per cent. on sales of all kinds, how much money would it bring in? There is a task of looking into the future. I got the answer on the back of an envelop in about two minutes.

"There are no figures to show the money taken in over the retail counters of the nation in a year. Your statistician could not compile enough of them to form a reliable basis from which to figure in a year. It is always better and simpler to get down to fundamentals where there is but one item to consider.

"So, I said to myself, how much do the American people earn in a year? Roughly speaking, they spend all they earn. If we can get at what they take in we can make a bit of an allowance for savings and set the balance down for the amount they are going to spend.

"Next year is to be a normal year in earning, better than before the war, but nothing like 1919. There are 40,000,000 people in the United States who earn money. There was one man last year who took in more than $5,000,000, two who got $4,000,000, four who got $3,000,000, eleven who got $2,000,000, and fifty who piled up a million each. At the same time there were hundreds of thousands of negroes in the South who did not do much better than $100 for the whole year. My impression is that $1,200 is about the average figure for each of the 40,000,000 earners.

"They would earn $48,000,000,000. If they spent it all and the Government collected 1 per cent. it would get $480,000,000. Allowing $30,000,000 for savings, we would still have $450,000,000. If the Government wants to try this new scheme of taxation, that is about what may be expected of it."

"How about past performances?" the interviewer asked. "Have you been hitting the mark pretty regularly?" Mr. McCoy cited some cases:

"Well, there was the excess-war-profits tax which we collected first in 1918. We had never had a tax like this and had nothing to go by. I had to estimate the number of producers of war-materials, their cost of production, their labor charge, all the detail of their business. It was a new and changing thing and I was taking a year in the future.

"I studied all the figures available, sensed the future, made an estimate. I told Congress that it would get, in 1918, $2,500,000,000 from this source. It was the greatest sum of money it had ever started out to collect. It was two years before the figures were all in. They showed that we had collected $2,505,000,000. It was a closer estimate than if an architect had said a house would cost $8,000 and it had cost $8,020.

"But before Congress knew how close I had come in this case it had given me another and bigger problem. It was arranging for a new and stupendous income tax for 1918. It wanted to know how much money it would drag in. I did the best I could toward finding out what folks were going to earn in that historic year, figuring how much of it the Government would take away from them under the proposed law, and boldly wrote down the figure, $4,700,000,000. Three months ago the returns showed that the returns were half a billion under my figure. Certain members of Congress were inclined to joke me on my overestimate. But right now the Treasury Department is raking over these 1918 returns and is collecting $30,000,000 a month in arrears. It is quite probable that they will bring the returns up to my figure."

"These figures," I protested, "are rather too staggering for the lay mind to appreciate. Do you get any light on the silly things of every-day life?"

"Well," he said, "the girls are using more powder and paint all the time. The tax on cosmetics shows that. Furs are not nearly so fashionable this year as last. The returns from the fur tax have run down from $2,000,000 a month to $1,200,000. I could have told them in advance that the fur sale in Quebec would be a failure.

"I can also give you a measure of commercial honesty that will be rather shocking to you. When you pay your tax on your soft drink at the soda fountain it is more likely to go to the enrichment of the proprietor than the Government.

"Of course, Congress is somewhat to blame for making a law that did not guard against dishonesty. It provided for the payment of the penny tax at the time the drink was bought. You can't put a revenue-stamp on a soft drink thus consumed. So you pay the penny to the soda-fountain clerk and he puts it into a cigar-box sitting there for the purpose.

"When the day is over the proprietor of the store takes the cigar-box back in his quiet little wicker cage with nobody around and empties it. Nobody knows whether or not he sends all those pennies to the Government. He is subjected to the temptation to put a handful of them into his own bag every night. If he took three-fourths of them nobody would ever know. The Government is so big and rich it would never miss them. Besides, the money would be wasted, he tells himself.

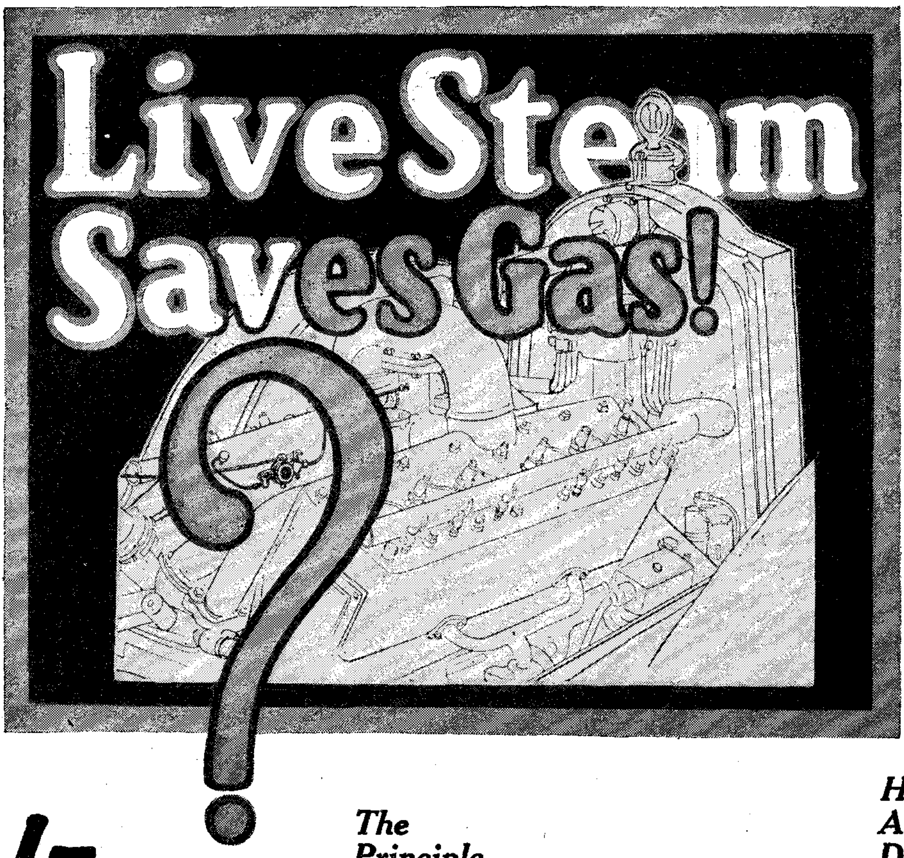
"The Government does not get half the pennies that go into the cigar-box. How do we know? There are two or three ways to get at the facts. In the first place, there are occasional honest men. They turn in the full amount. We know that similar stores should turn in similar amounts. When they don't there is something crooked. Figuring from the honest stores, we know how much money a given city or the nation should yield from this tax. We don't get half that amount.

"Then there is the requirement that a revenue-stamp should be placed on proprietary medicines and luxury articles sold in drug-stores. The money for the stamp is collected and the stamp is put on at the time of sale.

"This tax is a failure because of an entirely different human weakness. The drug-clerk makes many sales in a day. Putting on this stamp is a troublesome chore. The purchaser does not know whether the article bought is taxable or not. So the clerk neglects to collect the tax or put on the stamp. He does not profit by forgetting. He just saves himself trouble. It is another of those laws that are not properly enforceable because it does not properly gage the human element and the conditions under which it operates. If I am a good prophet I will warn the committees of Congress when they ask me what may be expected of such a law. That part of my work has little bearing on statistics.

"Motion-picture producers say the business is in its infancy, and a prominent scenario writer says it is in the flapper stage. Certainly it is still growing, because last year it yielded in revenues to the Government $7,000,000 a month and now it is yielding $8,000,000. It is interesting to note, at the same time, that the seat tax on regular theaters is bringing in less money this year than last, which proves that fewer of them are running. We are now collecting nearly twice as much tax from near-beers as we were last year, which shows that this is a growing business. The luxury tax on silk stockings and other fancy articles is still greater than it was last year, despite decreasing prosperity.

"And let me assure you of this," he concluded. "There are ten years of good times ahead."



Why-

Gets Every Ounce of Power Out of Gasoline

The Principle

Every motorist has noticed that his car has more power and runs smoother on a damp day than at any other time. This is due to the moisture which is drawn into the motor.

Water (H_2O) under certain conditions decomposes into its gases—hydrogen and oxygen.

In the case above described the hydrogen gas *burns*, increasing the power, while the oxygen gas not only aids combustion but unites with the carbon in the gasoline vapor, passes off through the exhaust as a gas and keeps the spark plugs clean.

The small amount of moisture on a damp day or cool evening helps—but the Automatic Steam Carburetor is *guaranteed* to increase the mileage you get from your gasoline and also to minimize all carbon deposits. The usual saving in gasoline is from 20% to 40%. It is a scientific little device, used in connection with your gasoline carburetor, that should be placed on every automobile, truck or tractor.

How the Automatic Does It

The Automatic Steam Carburetor manufactures live, hot steam, which is injected into the gasoline manifold, in the proper proportion for every speed, automatically.

It has received the endorsement of many universities, government officials, business institutions and motor experts, in addition to thousands of car owners.

Automatic Steam Carburetor Co., *Mfrs.*

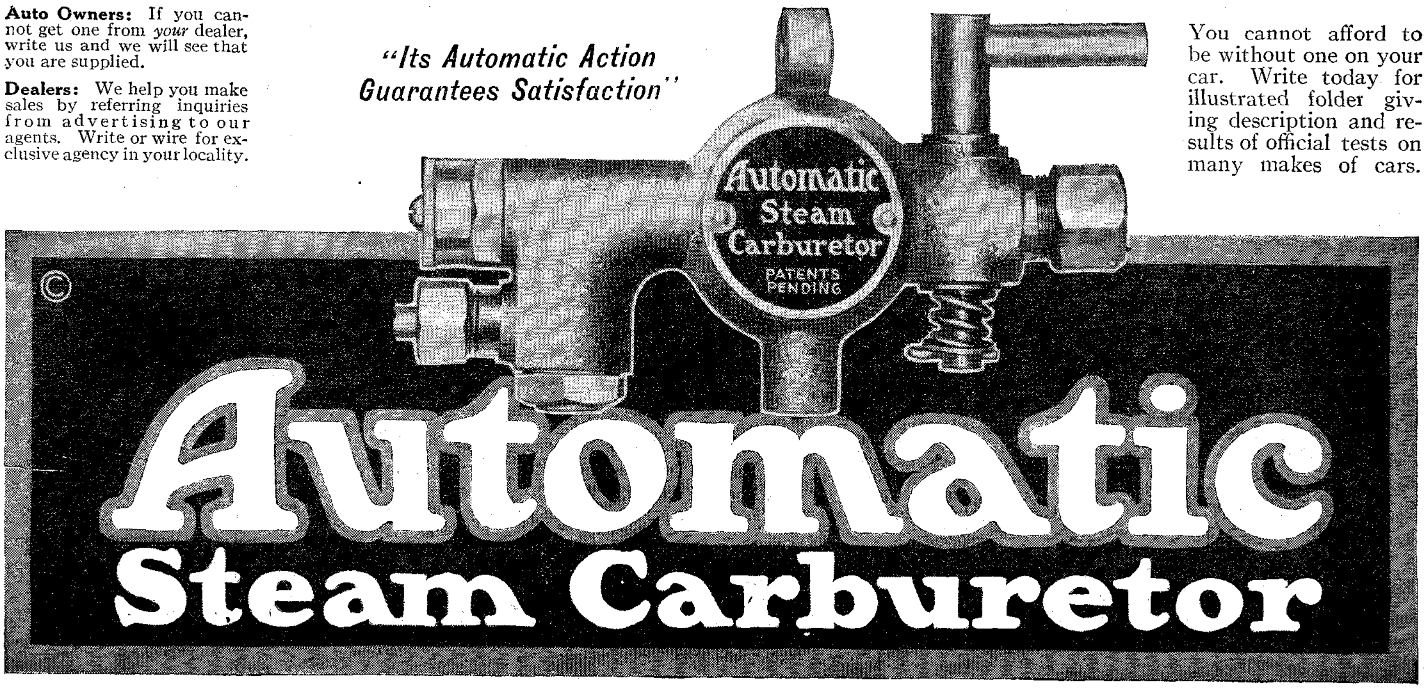
1241 Michigan Avenue **Chicago, Illinois**

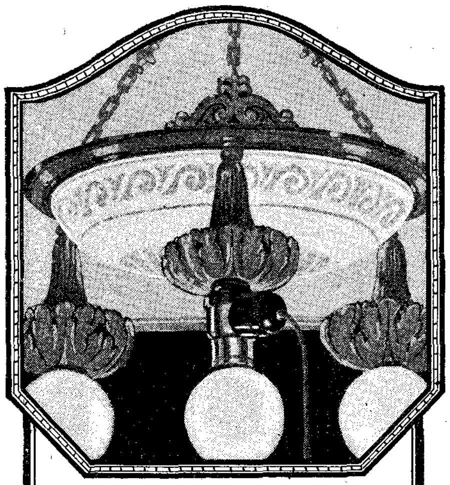
Auto Owners: If you cannot get one from *your* dealer, write us and we will see that you are supplied.

Dealers: We help you make sales by referring inquiries from advertising to our agents. Write or wire for exclusive agency in your locality.

"Its Automatic Action Guarantees Satisfaction"

You cannot afford to be without one on your car. Write today for illustrated folder giving description and results of official tests on many makes of cars.





HOME COMFORT depends very much upon electricity. Extra outlets for lamps, fans, heaters, and other appliances, are always welcome. Any socket will give you light and power if a

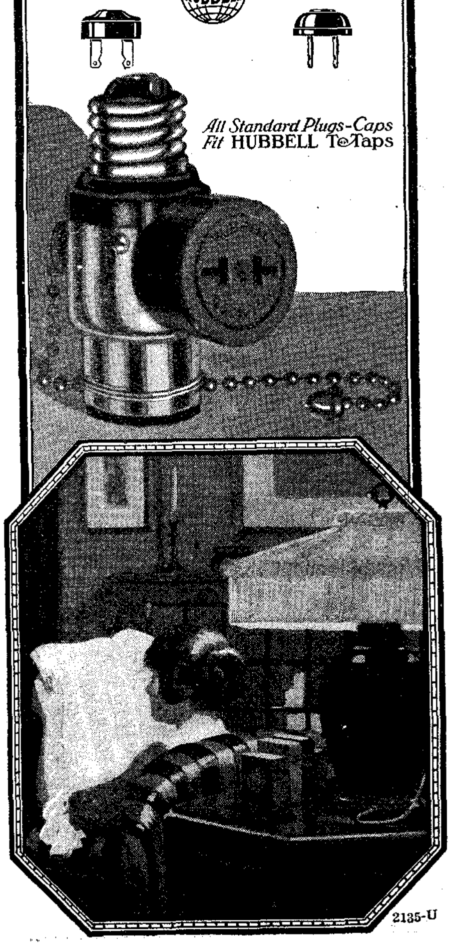
HUBBELL
Te-Tap

is used. The two Te-Slots on the side take the parallel or tandem blades of any standard plug cap. Just push them into the slots, and a strong, even contact is assured.

Send us your name and address and we will send you a copy of "What is the Hubbell Te-Tap-Ten?" It contains 10 practical suggestions for getting the most comfort out of your electrical equipment without re-wiring.

And ask your dealer to show you the Hubbell Te-Taps.

HARVEY HUBBELL INC
ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES
BRIDGEPORT CONN, U.S.A.


All Standard Plugs-Caps Fit HUBBELL Te-Taps
2135-U

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WALLACE AS A "REAL DIRT FARMER"

HENRY C. WALLACE, President Harding's new Secretary of Agriculture, "is, first of all, one of the dirt farmers about which so much was said in the recent campaign." So says W. E. Sherlock, who knows the Secretary well enough to call him "Henry" in cold print, in a recent number of *The Farmer's Dispatch*, of St. Paul, Minn. Secretary Wallace was raised on an Iowa farm, says Mr. Sherlock, and he now owns and operates a number of real dirt farms. For five years after attaining his majority, we read—

He farmed 320 acres of Adair County's rolling prairie. He did just what every other young farmer starting in life does. He plowed the ground, sowed the grain, fed the hogs, milked the cows, and on Saturdays drove over to Greenfield to do the week's trading. Each year he marketed several hundred hogs, cattle, and horses.

That was in 1887 to 1892, when corn sold for 15 cents a bushel, if it sold at all; and hogs brought $2.75 a hundred, if the farmer could find a buyer. It was then and there that Secretary Wallace first learned that conditions can become critical even for the farmer. All around him farmers were working themselves into premature graves, with the close of each year finding them no better off, financially, than the year before. It is no wonder he is distrest now when he analyzes the situation confronting the American farmer of to-day.

He can see the unjust difference in price between what the farmer gets for his products and what those products sell for after they pass out of his hands. With the bread in 68 cents' worth of wheat selling for $3.91 and with wool selling for 15 cents a pound while yarn brings $4.60, he naturally feels there is much to be done by the next Administration to equalize this great difference. And he learned what that difference really means down in Adair County back in 1887.

But Henry C. Wallace is not only a dirt farmer; he is a scientific farmer as well. In 1893 he sold his farm equipment and entered the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames. When he graduated he was made assistant professor of dairying and served in this capacity for three years under James Wilson, who later became Secretary of Agriculture under McKinley, Roosevelt, and Taft.

About this time his father, Uncle Henry Wallace, and his brother, John P. Wallace, started *Wallaces' Farmer* in Des Moines. Henry C. could see in it a possibility to do more good for the farmer. He resigned his professorship in Ames and became managing editor of the new journalistic venture.

With his father's ability as an orator and lecturer; his brother John's promotion ability, and, above all, his own knowledge of farm conditions, his business sagacity and clearness as an editorial writer, *Wallaces' Farmer* in a few short years was paying nice dividends and was considered one of the foremost authentic farm journals of the country. It has ever since held this enviable position.

Then, too, Henry C. Wallace is a deep student of economics, especially the part the farmer plays in the economic problems of these perilous times.

"Who can read the following editorials from his paper without feeling the great heart-throbs in the breast of this noble Scotchman and at the same time realizing his keen knowledge of economics?" asks Mr. Sherlock, and quotes:

"The farmer," writes he, "has always experienced difficulty when he has tried to deal in national and international matters. He has had no one who has been studying these matters deeply, no one who has accumulated facts and figures upon which to base sound conclusions, and who could take these facts and figures before Congressional committees and reason out the matter with them and convince them of the soundness of the reasoning. The farmer has had no one sufficiently trained and skilled in economics to meet on an equal footing the highly trained men employed by other interests."

Then again: "When the farmer is hurt he complains. If he thinks the hurt can be cured by legislation—and always there is the temptation to think that—he appoints committees to appear before Congress and urge that something be done. These committees are composed of good men, who know in a general way what they want, but who are not sure of what ought to be done to get what they want, and who have not been able to fortify themselves with well-worked-out statistics. This lack of research work puts them at a decided disadvantage. Consequently, such committees often fail and are put off without getting any real relief, or accept legislation which apparently gives relief, but which, in fact, is worth little."

"Who is this man Wallace?" asks the writer. "Let me sum him up":

We say that Jerry Rusk and J. Sterling Morton were the foremost economists of their day. This man Wallace is their equal. "Tama Jim" Wilson was a learned, practical farmer. This man Wallace is his equal in this respect. Secretary Houston was a scientist. This man Wallace is not a whit his inferior. Edwin T. Meredith is a publicist and a business man. This man Wallace is all of these. Pick out the outstanding trait in each of our past Secretaries of Agriculture and you will find it fully developed in Henry C. Wallace. He is the sum total of the best in all of these great men.

He and his good wife are home-lovers. They have raised a family that is justly their pride and that every one in Des Moines considers it an honor to know.

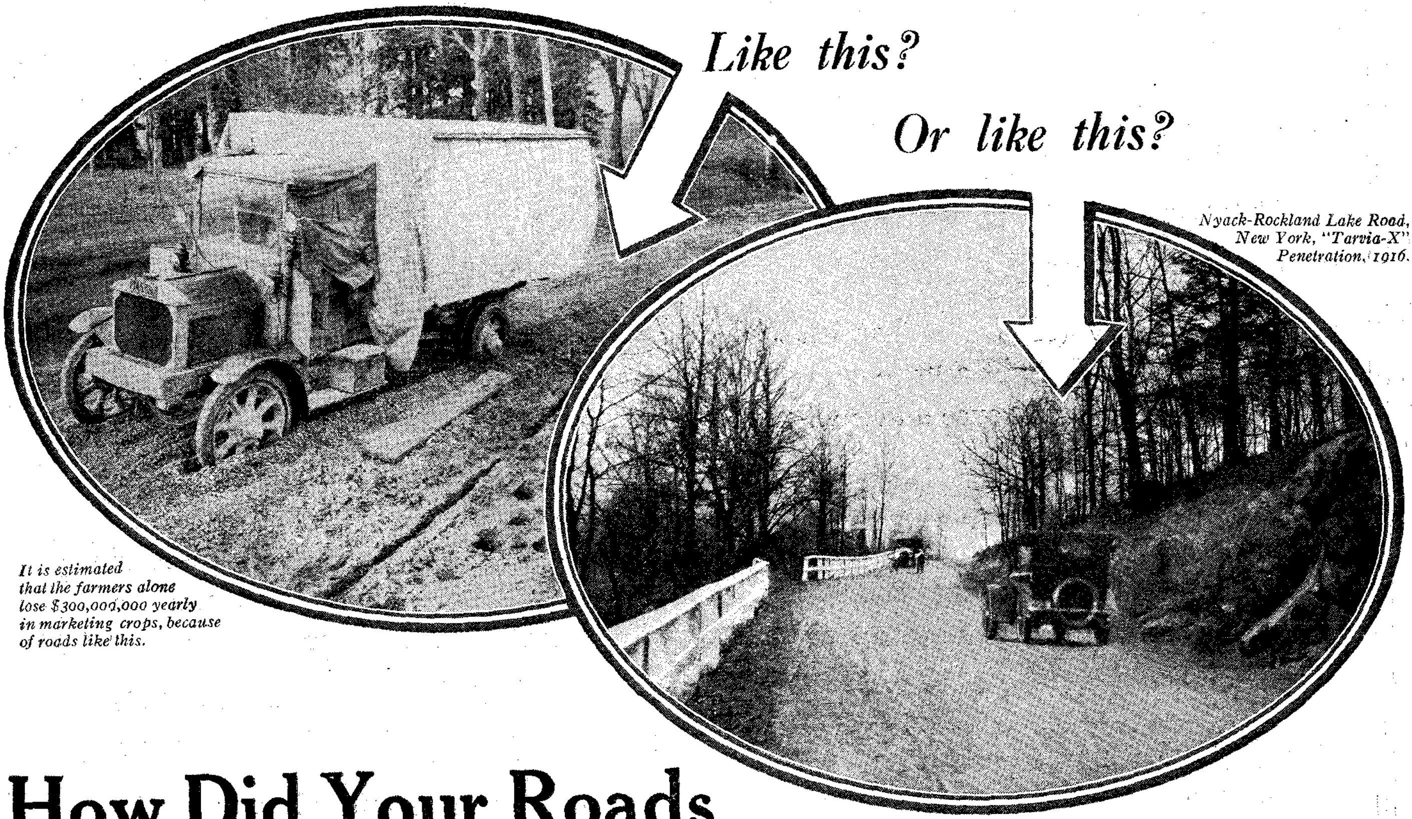
I remember asking Henry once what he considered the best rule for raising a family. His eyes twinkled from under their shaggy red brows (there, I have told it, Henry is red-headed) as he said: "Well, Mrs. Wallace knows more about raising a family right than I do—she raised ours; but I would say next to a good mother, take God and good books into the scheme."

Mrs. Wallace was an orphan girl. She was raised by the Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Wilson, a Methodist divine of Ottumwa, Iowa.

As nearly every one knows, Uncle Henry Wallace, Henry C.'s father, was a Presbyterian preacher before he became a farmer and farm journalist. It can be seen that the raising of the Henry C. Wallace family would include a liberal amount of religious training.

Like this?

Or like this?



Nyack-Rockland Lake Road, New York, "Tarvia-X" Penetration, 1916.

It is estimated that the farmers alone lose $300,000,000 yearly in marketing crops, because of roads like this.

How Did Your Roads Come Through the Winter?

THE annual Spring thaw is the "Waterloo" of thousands of miles of road throughout the country. For weeks in the Spring, when the frost is coming out of the ground, they are swamps of sodden mud—often impassable—always hard going.

To spend money year after year on unimproved roads, is to send good money after bad. For, at best, such roads are hopelessly inadequate for present-day traffic.

Look at the Tarvia road at the right. Isn't that the sort of road you need? A road that is dustless, mudless, frost-proof and traffic-proof 365 days in the year?

Good roads like that are not expensive. They are within the reach of every community.

Let us send you facts, figures and pictures of some Tarvia roads near you—roads that have come through the freezes and thaws, the rains and the snows of winter, smooth and firm—all ready for the heavy summer traffic.

Tarvia is a coal-tar preparation for use in building new roads and repairing old ones. It reinforces the road surface and makes it not only dustless and mudless, but waterproof, frost-proof and automobile-proof.

Where the existing macadam or gravel road can be used as a base, the cost of a traffic-proof Tarvia top is extremely low.

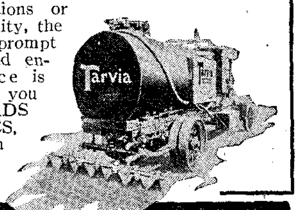
Illustrated booklets descriptive of the various Tarvia treatments free on request.

Tarvia

Preserves Roads-Prevents Dust

Special Service Department

In order to bring the facts before taxpayers as well as road authorities, The Barrett Company has organized a Special Service Department, which keeps up to the minute on all road problems. If you will write to the nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity, the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking. If you want BETTER ROADS and LOWER TAXES, this department can greatly assist you.



New York
Detroit
Salt Lake City
Johnstown
Elizabeth
Chicago
New Orleans
Seattle
Lebanon
Buffalo
Philadelphia
Birmingham
Peoria
Youngstown
Baltimore
Boston
Kansas City
Atlanta
Toledo
Omaha

The Barrett Company

St. Louis
Minneapolis
Duluth
Columbus
Jacksonville
Cleveland
Dallas
Milwaukee
Richmond
Houston
Cincinnati
Nashville
Bangor
Latrobe
Denver
Pittsburgh
Syracuse
Washington
Bethlehem

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

"The firm will never miss it"

Could this happen in your own stock room?

Ed Stacy (of course that isn't his real name) was only getting thirty-five a week, but he bought a little car and then a bigger one, and after a while he began talking about his house and inviting the boys over for a game once a week.

Ed had been chief stockkeeper for several years in a well known automobile accessory house located in the middle west. Everybody liked him and it hadn't occurred to the general manager to try to check up the reason why purchases of parts in one or two lines sometimes seemed heavier than was called for, and the parts account was getting to represent a good many thousand dollars.

When it came to a show down, Ed was given an extended vacation and it was decided to put in some sort of a stockkeeping system.

About this time a Burroughs salesman came around and learning the condition of affairs, offered to show, with the aid of a Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine, how they could keep a daily balance on all the parts and accessories in stock, the items and values in detail on separate sheets in a loose leaf ledger and the totals of all carried on a control sheet.

The outcome of the matter was that a Burroughs machine was purchased and a simple method of stockkeeping applied that put an end to the troubles in the stock room.

Their Burroughs (a Commercial Bookkeeping Machine) gives an accurate check at all times on the stockkeeper; it gives proof and constant balances on all items of stock, makes it easy to carry a perpetual inventory that can be checked up at frequent intervals, shows what is on order and places responsibility for all deliveries.

Minimum stock requirements are established for each item, which prevents an over-stock of any part.. Also annoyance of customers is avoided as no promises are made to ship parts that later are found to be out of stock. Thus the machine makes it possible to give better service to customers than ever was the case before.

This concern was so well pleased with the operation of the system that the manager has recommended the system and equipment to his friends with the result that fifteen of these have already bought Burroughs Machines and installed the same system.

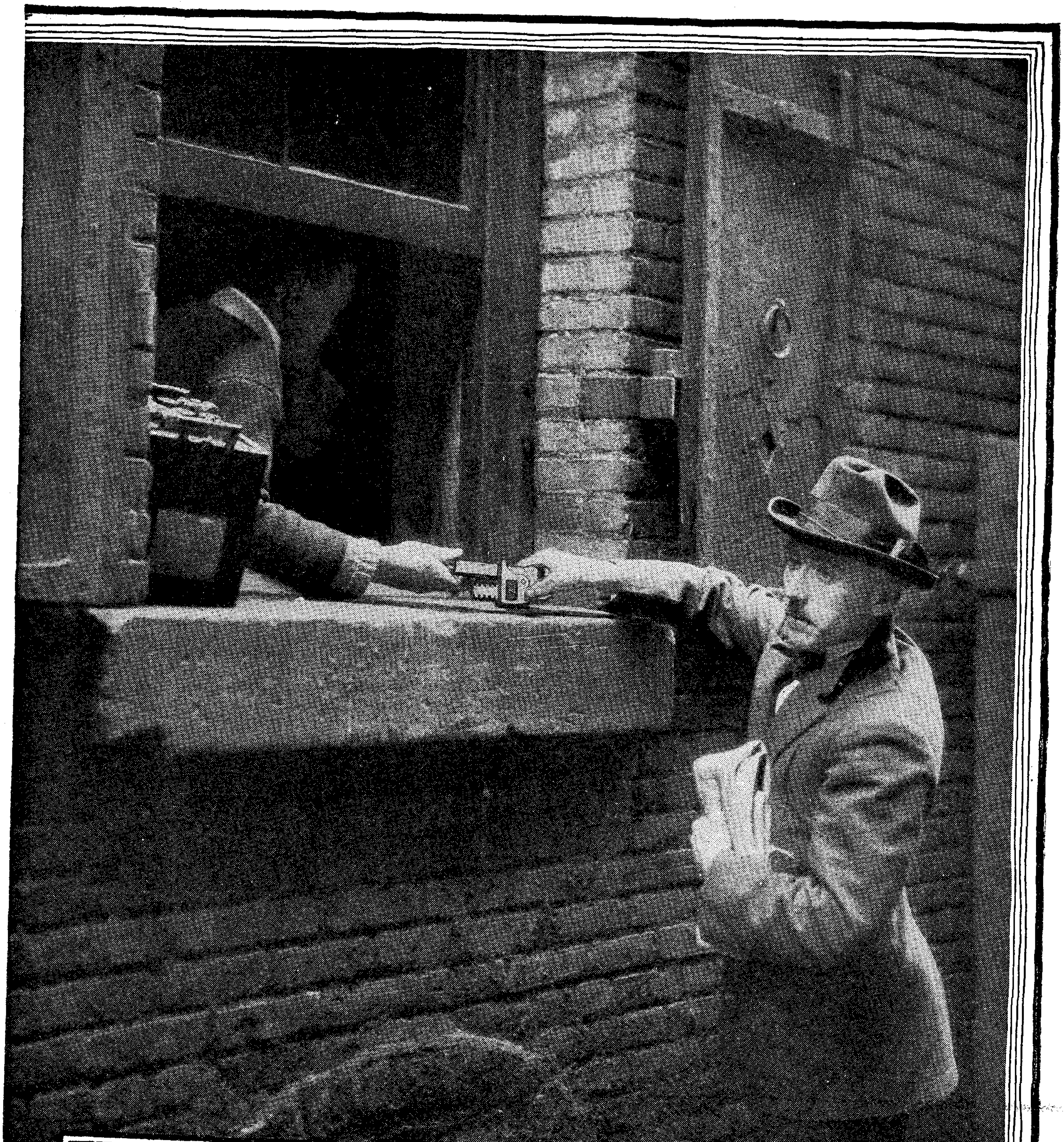
Your stock record problem is probably different from the one given here, but Burroughs accuracy, speed and the daily check on every item in stock can be applied to your work just as easily as it has been done in hundreds of other businesses. Just get in touch with the nearest Burroughs office and let them show you how a Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine will help you to keep accurate records in your stock room.

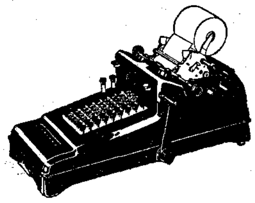
The A B C of Business

Besides Bookkeeping Machines, the Burroughs Adding Machine Company manufactures Adding and Calculating Machines of many styles and sizes among which can be found a machine that will fit the need of any business, large or small. Talk it over with your banker (who knows the value of figure records) or call up a Burroughs representative and let him help you with your accounting problems.

Burroughs

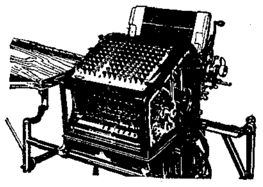
Adding – Bookkeeping – Calculating Machines





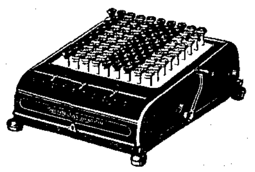
ADDING

Burroughs Adding and Listing Machines are built in different models of varying size to fit the needs of any kind of business, large or small.



BOOKKEEPING

Burroughs Bookkeeping Machines bring to the posting of ledgers and other important records the automatic accuracy and speed that characterize machine methods.



CALCULATING

Burroughs Calculators add, multiply, subtract and divide without printing the figures—giving wanted results in the shortest possible time.

Burroughs

Adding – Bookkeeping – Calculating Machines

The Pipe And Easy Chair

In almost every home, there's one place sacred to the head of the house where he is accustomed to settle down and take his comfort.

There is a big, comfortable chair—a Morris chair, or some sort of an upholstered, shaped-to-his-figure seat such as used to be called an easy chair.

It's usually lodged near the fireplace.

At any rate, it's always stationed at just about the most comfortable spot in the house.

And right near at hand you inevitably find—what?

Pipes and tobacco, don't you?

Men are likely to be just as comfort-loving as they are hard-working.

They know that rest is necessary to renew their powers. They know that after a pipeful and a short rest in the old easy chair, their minds work more clearly; they can think things out that baffled them no little during the pressure and confusion of the day. And so—they take their comfort, wisely take it.

And so—his pipe and tobacco have become tickets of admission to a man's comfort as nothing before or since.

The pipe and easy chair are necessary. So is one other thing.

A man must have the kind of tobacco that absolutely suits his taste.

If you happen to lack this, it may be Edgeworth.

You be judge and jury and allow us to submit our case. There will be no appeal from your judgment.

Simply write down on a postcard your name and address together with that of the local dealer supplying your smoking needs. By the next mail we'll send to you postpaid generous samples of Edgeworth Tobacco in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is pressed into cakes, then cut by sharp knives into very thin, moist slices. Rub a slice between the hands. It makes an average pipeload.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is ready to pour right into your pipe. It packs nicely, and burns freely to the very bottom of your pipe, getting better and better.

When the mail brings Edgeworth to you give one of your pipes a thorough going over and load it to the brim with Edgeworth. Drop into the little old easy chair, stretch out, letting your feet rest high or low, and light up. Puff-puff-puff—now you know whether or not Edgeworth is the pipe tobacco absolutely suited to your taste.

It is either the pipe tobacco you have been hoping to find or it isn't. You'll be able to decide that with your first pipeful.

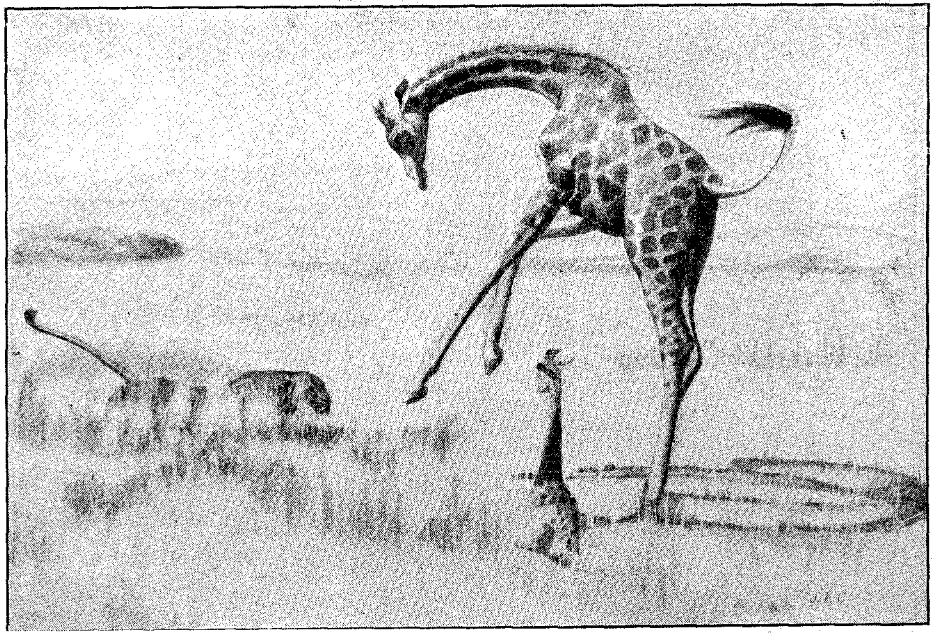
For the free samples upon which we request your judgment, address Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

BIRDS · BEASTS · AND · TREES

LIONS DON'T LIKE TO BE PHOTOGRAPHED

"A GOOD chance for lions," the game-ranger said, but he warned the photographer that he would have to "flatfoot it," as a mule would be killed by the tsetse fly. An additional consideration was the fact that there would be no chance of getting water for three days. "You photographers can't afford to frighten the game by shooting," he added, "otherwise I would not tell you the good places." So the camera-man, Mr. John T. Coolidge, Jr., put twenty native porters on the train, and they clattered through the African plains of the Athi district. "Do you expect to find lions? Well, I have spent four years here without a glimpse of one," said one of his fellow travelers. But half an hour later he was suddenly told that he'd better take a look out the window. Not a hundred yards from the slow-moving train was the sight of a lifetime. A cow giraffe was standing over her calf, making clumsy forward kicks at a lioness that crouched on the ground menacingly, waiting its chance to seize the baby. The lioness was too agile to be caught by the hoofs, but the poor little calf was not so lucky—the blows meant for its protection sometimes fell on it. Mr. Coolidge jumped off the train with his camera, but frightened the lioness, and it slunk off into the long grass before a picture could be taken. The calf was suffering from a broken leg and scratches on the head and neck, so he thought best to put it out of its pain with his six-shooter. The party, after much discomfort, finally reached the lion haunts that were their destination, and the writer in *Scribner's Magazine* (New York, April) tells about their efforts to photograph the king of beasts. He says:



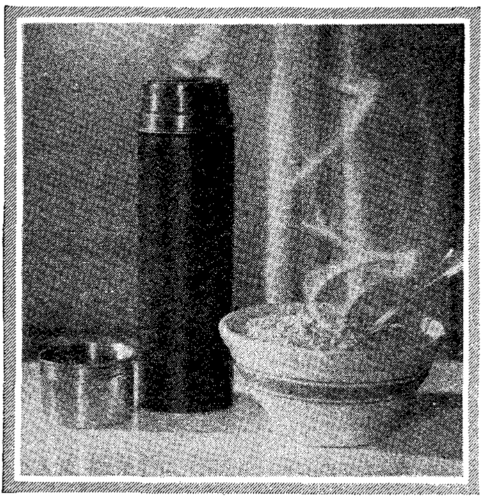
Courtesy of "Scribner's Magazine," New York.

A TRAGIC DANCE.

With awkward kicks and blows, the giraffe tried to protect its baby from the lioness. The lioness was routed, but the young giraffe was so injured by its mother's hoofs that it had to be killed.

Near a thorn hiding-place which I had built at a salt-lick, some lions pulled down a zebra one evening a few yards from the blind and spent the night devouring it. An hour before sunrise I was on my way to the lick, accompanied by Karanja, a Kikuyu, bearing a cinematograph, both of us unaware of what had happened earlier in the night. The lions were in a hollow concealed from us by a small ridge. Suddenly, when I reached the crest, a whiff of carrion reached me, causing me to stop short, as I was quite unarmed and not anxious to intrude upon lions without a rifle. Immediately there followed some angry, deep grunts and low rumbling growls in front, and I distinguished in the dusk, not twenty yards away, five lions on the carcass of a zebra, eying us with jaws hanging open and ears pricked forward, their heads cocked slightly to one side and their five tails lashing back and forth.

The situation was extremely awkward, as to have turned and run would have been the surest way to encourage an attack. Karanja was as much at his ease as if the lions had been so many rabbits, thanks to an unreasoning confidence which natives have in a white man's ability to save them from any emergency. He sauntered leisurely up until he was abreast of me, contemplating the troop of lions with an expression of the utmost scorn. Perhaps this had its effect in dispersing them, for animals have remarkable intuition in discovering whether or not a man is afraid, and are encouraged to attack a wavering or retreating adversary, whereas they prefer to avoid an encounter with one who shows no fear of them. At last, after finding that their threatening grunts failed to move us from the spot, they began to stare with less determination, glancing occasionally over their shoulders, as if contemplating retreat, until at last a young lioness turned slowly



HOT *without Fire* COLD *without Ice*

Would you have hot refreshment for lunch, hot nourishment for the kiddies away at school, hot soup, hot beans, or other hot food for your outing—without fire?

Would you have a sparkling cool julep or frappe convenient for yourself or guests; a dewy drink ready and waiting when you want it; any time, anywhere—without chipping ice?

With an Icy-Hot you can. Through this improved vacuum container, solid or fluid foods, liquids or iced beverages, can be kept for hours at any temperature you like—cold 72 hours; hot for 24.

Consider what this means—soups, broths, cereals, macaroni and cheese—any number of foods can be made at your convenience, and served deliciously hot hours later. Ices, or fruit drinks and other beverages with a few chips of ice added, will keep cool and refreshing as long as you like.

Can you imagine anything of more convenience for the housewife, the hostess, the person who carries lunch, the sick room, the outdoor man?

Every home should have at least two or three Icy-Hots—they're obtainable at almost any store in a great variety of styles and sizes as bottles, food jars, coffee and chocolate pots, jug sets, carafes, lunch kits and auto restaurants.

Send for these booklets

How to make delicious drinks and appetizing Icy-Hot dishes is suggested in our free booklets. Our catalog, too, shows many other uses of Icy-Hots in the home. Write for your copies.

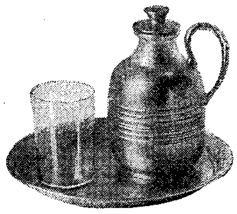
Science Made This Discovery

In the late 19th century Sir James Dewar and M. D'Arsonval made the discovery that foods and fluids could be kept hot or cold in vacuum containers—but their bottles were practical only for scientific purposes. In 1908 the development of the first Icy-Hot transformed these originals into an everyday household utility. Icy-Hots are now in use in every country, the world over.

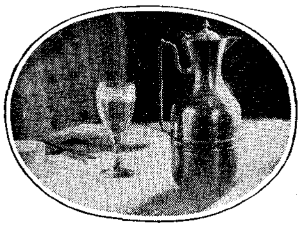
THE ICY-HOT BOTTLE COMPANY, *126 Second Street, Cincinnati, Ohio*

ICY-HOT

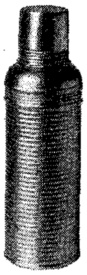
VACUUM PRODUCTS



Every Icy-Hot is thermometer tested before shipment. It must keep water steaming hot 24 hours or icy cold three days, regardless of outside temperature.

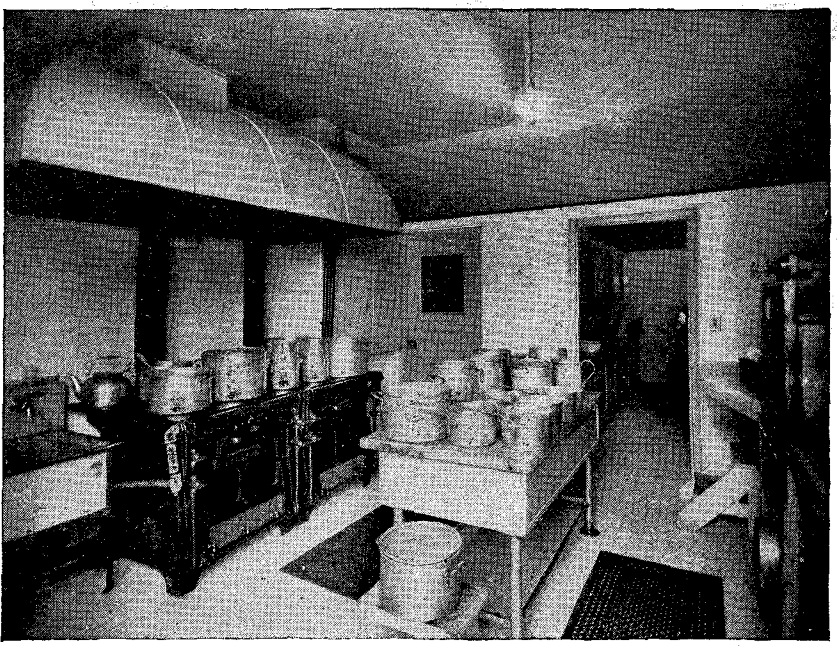


With an Icy-Hot pot, cocoa or chocolate can be prepared for breakfast the evening before—or in the morning for afternoon luncheon.



This is a particularly convenient all-purpose Icy-Hot. Made in pint and quart sizes, suitable for both home and outing use.

Made in America



Kitchen of the

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Portland, Ore., Equipped with

"Wear-Ever"

Aluminum Cooking Utensils

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company is an important unit in the world-famous Bell Telephone Company's system.

This great organization believes in giving the utmost consideration to the welfare of its employees so that they will enjoy their association with the company and find their surroundings pleasant and conducive to health.

We believe that the types of organizations adopting "Wear-Ever" as their kitchen equipment make it unnecessary to comment on the merit of these modern utensils.

The Aluminum Cooking Utensil Co.
New Kensington, Pa.

WEAR-EVER
T.A.C.U.Co.
ALUMINUM
TRADE MARK
MADE IN U. S. A.

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

around and paced off through the grass, to be followed by the other four at a slow gallop.

On another occasion the photographer was climbing a rocky *kopje* with Karanja. They made no noise, as the native was barefoot and Mr. Coolidge wore sneakers. Karanja, who was a few paces ahead, suddenly became interested in something on the ground in front of him. He turned, his eyes sparkling and his mouth wide open, and whispered, "Lions!" and—

> Sure enough, there were three lionesses asleep in a depression between the rocks, only ten yards from Karanja and fifteen yards ahead of me. Again no rifle! But this was not so alarming, in broad daylight, as before.
>
> I came up to Karanja and attempted to set up the cinematograph which he carried. This made an accidental grating sound as the tripod slipt against a rock, and we heard the familiar rumbling grunt of a startled lion. One of the lionesses was on her feet, looking up, with nose wrinkled and fangs bared. The two others awoke like a flash and leapt up, dropping their jaws and swinging their tails exactly like the troop of five in the dark. They hesitated for a few seconds, then quickly trotted down the farther side of the hill. To our astonishment a male lion suddenly galloped into the open from behind a high rock, stopping short when he discovered us at the exact spot where the lionesses had been sleeping. Pausing only long enough to take a quick look at us and growl angrily, he turned away, sprang from rock to rock, and disappeared down the hillside.

There seemed to be no end to the lions behind the steep rock, waking up one by one and appearing in front of the men, and then making off after the others. Including three cubs, there were eleven in all. The discovery of this troop was rare luck, and Mr. Coolidge hoped to take a flashlight picture by hiding near a kill. Accordingly, a zebra was shot and placed near a clump of thorn-bushes where a small stockade was built. The door of the stockade was a small opening close to the ground and could be closed by wedging into it a tapering thorn branch. The beasts were allowed to feast undisturbed for two nights, and on the third two cameras were set, controlled by wires running to the stockade. Some jackals and a hyena visited the carcass, and at last, after the moon set, Mr. Coolidge could see through a loophole the hazy form of a lioness stop at the kill, and, he says:

> A pull at the wire produced a blinding flash and detonation from outside, followed by the sound of the astonished lioness galloping away, terrified, and momentarily blinded by the glare of light. This was obviously the safest moment to venture out into the dark to reset the cameras. Before an hour had passed, I was startled to hear a bone crunch in front of the stockade. Bang went the flash, and off galloped a pair of lions. Unluckily, in my hurry to get back to safety, I had set the

cameras so carelessly that no exposures were made.

For some reason which was never clear to me, the tracker did not warn me when I crawled out the door a second time to get the cameras ready for another picture that he had discovered a lion crouching on the ground sixty feet from us. I felt much more at ease this time, having ventured out before without disaster. One of the cameras was directly under the stockade, and the other about twenty feet from it, in the direction of the lion. When the first was made ready for another picture, I groped my way to the second, quite unaware that a lion was watching me only forty feet away, as his footprints proved in the morning.

What followed took place so quickly that I would hardly know now what had happened had not the tracks told the story afterward. I remember hearing a soul-harrowing half-roar, half-grunt, and finding myself not at the camera but safe inside the thorns, ramming a branch into the doorway to block it, with a large bump on my head where I had hit a stone while diving into the opening.

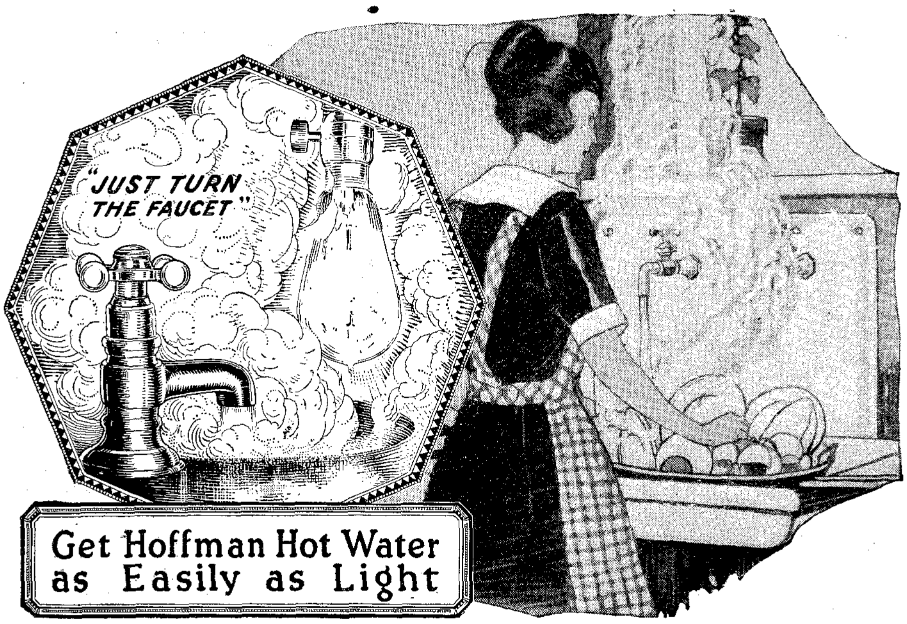
I still held the cordite rifle, but how I ever got through the tiny door with it I can not imagine.

THAT BAD INFANT, BHALOO, THE BEAR CUB

"BHALOO had no sense of decency, no conscience worth talking about, no sense of propriety, and, in fact, there was very little about him which, in polite society, we consider essential." With these hard words the bear cub's master introduces him to fame, but softens the indictment by adding that one thing Bhaloo did have, in a very high stage of development, and that quality carried him through life—a wonderful sense of humor. Had he been allowed to roam the Himalayan forests, he would have been the grotesque comedian of his own people, but he came into the keeping of a human being early in life, and the woods were deprived of much boisterous pleasure in consequence. The annals of the little bear are written down in a book called "Companions, Feathered, Furred, and Scaled" (John Lane Company, New York), by C. H. Donald, F.Z.S., and the writer gives him a bad character from the start:

How I first met Bhaloo does not much matter, but the mother of any bear is a nasty thing to meet at close quarters. I met his mother at very close quarters. Either she or I had to die. I preferred that she should. She did. The poor orphan thus came into my possession and showed his gratitude by nearly biting my thumb off and scratching my face. That first hour in my care Bhaloo did not like at all. He was tied up fore and aft, and there was more rope than Bhaloo to be seen when we arrived back in camp, but he made himself heard all right.

During the first hour he did nothing but bite his chain, turn somersaults, get his legs entangled in his collar, and then swear at the top of his voice. I was going to say little voice, but tho Bhaloo was little his voice was not. Even a bear gets tired after a bit, and this little chap was no exception. He finally collapsed and slept the sleep of the unjust. It was late in the evening when he awoke, and I offered him a saucer of milk


"JUST TURN THE FAUCET"
Get Hoffman Hot Water as Easily as Light

Hot Water! Instantly!

get all you want when you want it

NO home convenience is greater, nothing is more necessary than *plenty* of hot water at the *exact moment* you need it. No way of providing instant hot water is more dependable, more economical than this heater with 77 *less parts.*

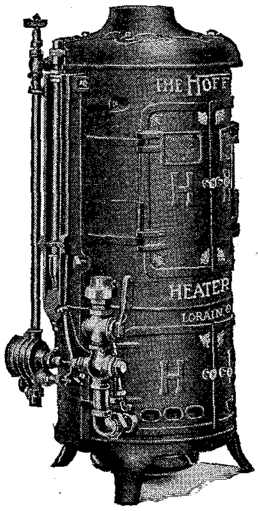
The Hoffman Instantaneous Automatic Water Heater is remarkably simple in design and unusually efficient in action. Once installed you give it little attention. It has been made to give best results at lowest possible cost.

Turn your faucet at any time of day or night and a powerful battery of bunsen burners answers your demand in a twinkling. Hot water flows instantly. Close your faucet and the gas is shut off. On, off, it does your bidding.

Remember Hoffman's lack of complex design. That is important. Remember its certainty in action. But why not get *all* the facts by sending the coupon—now! It imposes no obligation. Send to

The Hoffman Heater Co.
1327 Oberlin Ave. :: :: Lorain, Ohio

Branches in all important centers

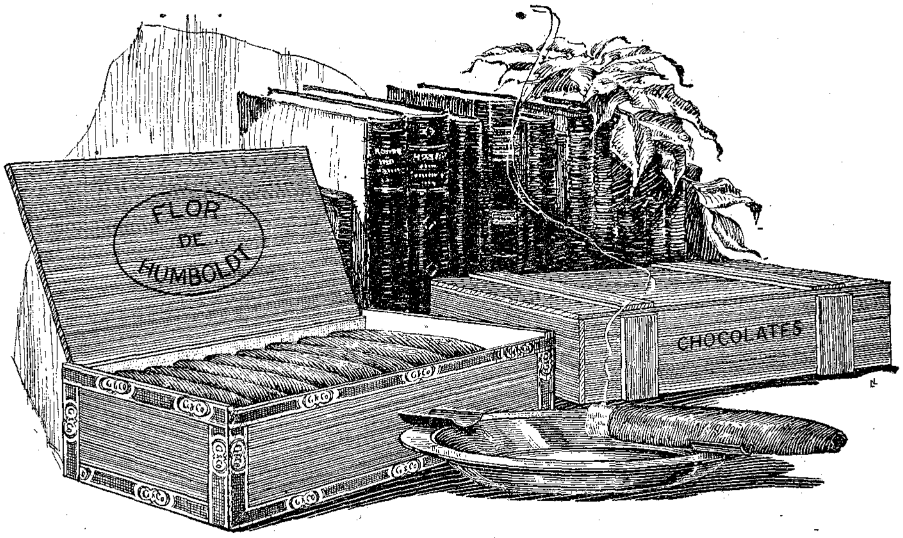


The Hoffman Heater Co. is an independent organization, not affiliated with any other heater company, paying no royalties.

HOFFMAN *means*—
Instant Hot Water

THE HOFFMAN HEATER CO.
1327 Oberlin Ave., Lorain, Ohio
Please send me your Hot Water Service book and information about the simplified Hoffman Heater.

Name..........
Street..........
City.......... *State*..........

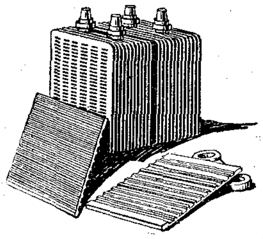


Every Redwood Cigar Box a Natural Humidor

Its insulating qualities also make Redwood ideal for preserving candy's freshness and flavor.

Your favorite cigar, if packed in a Redwood box, comes to you full-flavored and satisfying because it has been insulated against heat and evaporation by the unusual, non-conductive properties of Redwood. These same qualities recommend Redwood for safeguarding the freshness and flavor of candies, glacé fruits and other delicacies.

In addition to its insulating qualities and pleasing natural color Redwood is straight, close grained, soft in texture and therefore easily worked, and subject to a minimum of contraction and expansion—whether from heat that causes most woods to shrink and warp—or from moisture that causes wood to swell.



Redwood stands the acid test

Redwood is used with great success for separators between the metal plates in storage batteries. Its straight close grain permits working it to almost paper-like thinness. It is immune to attack from acids and will not swell when wet nor warp or shrink when dried. As a diaphragm it is impervious to battery sediment yet sufficiently porous for absorbing the electrolite and permitting the free passage of current. Remember there's long life to the battery equipped with Redwood separators.

Redwood "Hens"

These days the lowly hen has no time to set on eggs. That's the incubator's job. And the incubator is a better chick producer if it is made of Redwood. The exceptional insulating qualities of Redwood, together with its non-shrinking joints, maintain an even heat and protect the eggs against sudden changes of temperature. Its fire-resistant qualities make it safe. When you buy an incubator, buy one made of Redwood—which leading incubator manufacturers have adopted as standard.

Redwood for a host of uses

Redwood's fine texture, straight, true grain, its immunity to rot and its fire-resistant qualities make it ideal for many specialty manufacturing purposes. Write our Chicago office for any or all of the data sheets listed below.

The Pacific Lumber Co.
OF ILLINOIS
REDWOOD
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
1112 Lumber Exchange Building, Chicago
New York City, N. Y. Kansas City, Mo.
THE PACIFIC LUMBER CO.
San Francisco, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal.
The Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of California Redwood

Write Chicago Address for any or all of the Redwood Information Sheets listed below:

1. General Data Sheet on Redwood; its Production and Uses.
2. Tanks and Vats for Water, Acid and Alkali Solutions and Oil.
3. Pipe for Water, Chemicals and Sewage Conveying.
4. Caskets, Burial Boxes, Clothing Boxes and Chests.
5. Refrigerators, Ice Cream Cabinets, Fireless Cookers, Brooders, Incubators, Beehives, etc.
6. Farm and Dairy Buildings and Equipment, Silos, Tanks, Pipe, Outbuildings, Irrigation Flumes, Drainage Boxes, Greenhouses, etc.
7. Small Wood Specialties. Cigar Boxes, Toys, Battery Separators, Camera Stock, Pattern Stock, etc.
8. Furniture, Piano Cases, Talking Machines, Filing Cases, Desks, etc.
9. Railroad Construction and Equipment.
10. Industrial Building Materials.
11. Residential Building Materials.

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

with a spoonful of sugar mixed in it. Bhaloo gave it a slap and sent it flying down the hill and then tried to bite me; ungrateful pig that he was. I then threw him a ripe apricot. He smelled it, made a long nose, and then turned his back on it and carried on like a very spoiled child, yelling the hillside down. It took him a long time to discover that the chain was not a pleasant thing to bite too frequently, but he finally did find this out and then he turned his attention to the ground and began digging it up. I tried him once again with milk, but in vain, so gave it up for the night. Bhaloo had very lusty lungs and made the night hideous with his yells, and every soul in the compound wished him elsewhere. Next morning he was much more sober, and I found that the much-squashed and trampled apricot had disappeared and only the seed remained. Another saucer of milk was offered and again refused—and not even decently refused—but anyway it was not sent flying down the hill this time, and that was hopeful.

I sat down beside him, just out of reach of his claws and teeth, and remained there for well over half an hour, by which time Bhaloo gave up swearing and even walked past me without opening his mouth and wabbling his nose at me. I tried the milk again, and he put a very dirty paw into the middle of it, then put the paw on the ground, and finally sucked it. He liked the taste of milk and dust very much. I again held out the saucer, very slowly, toward him.

He looked at it, very nearly said "Thanks" in bear language, then changed his mind, fixt two beady eyes on me, wabbled his nose, and gave the saucer two frightful slaps. What lay on the ground did not resemble milk in the least. Bhaloo very deliberately brought his claw to his nose and smelled it. The smell was doubtful but evidently good, so he had another try and this time conveyed his dirty claw to his mouth and licked it. He thought he could now trust his tongue on the stain on the ground. Bhaloo had not learned that "he who hesitates is lost," for, by now, the liquid had been absorbed by the earth, and all that remained was a dark stain. He licked it and got some mud into his mouth, so just what might have been expected of him happened.

He promptly blamed me for spilling the milk, wabbled his nose at me twice, scratched up the ground, and came straight for me, using the vilest language I had yet heard. To assuage his wrath, I sent for more milk, and this time only put a little into the saucer and politely offered it to him again. Again he put a dirty paw into it, and once more he sucked his paw and then actually put his tongue into the saucer, and, for the first time, discovered that milk and sugar was a pleasanter mixture than mud, milk, and sugar. With both paws in the saucer he lapped up every scrap and swore at me loudly because I could not see the saucer to pour in more, on account of his paws. From now on it was plain sailing, and Bhaloo and I got better friends daily. Within three days we went out for our first walk with all the dogs. They tolerated him, but did not trust him, nor did I.

Bhaloo grew in stature and also in wisdom, we are told, but it was the wisdom of his Satanic Majesty. By the time he was six months old he had been the writer's

Robt. Burns Cigar

Priced from 2 for 25c to 25c straight

Have you tried one lately?

A new, individual value
—in a new, individual size—
Perfecto

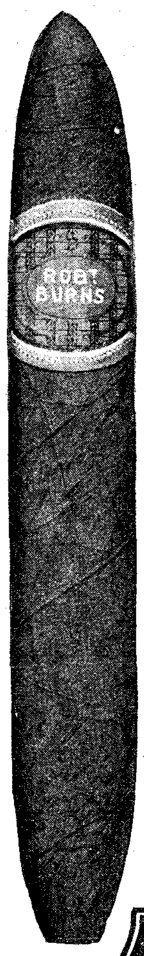
Carrying out its promise to provide at all times the fullest possible value, the General Cigar Co., Inc. now offers new value in the new-size Robt. Burns *Perfecto*. Priced at 2 for 25c.

Perfecto's filler is *full Havana*, of course—especially selected Havana from the finest Cuban plantations.

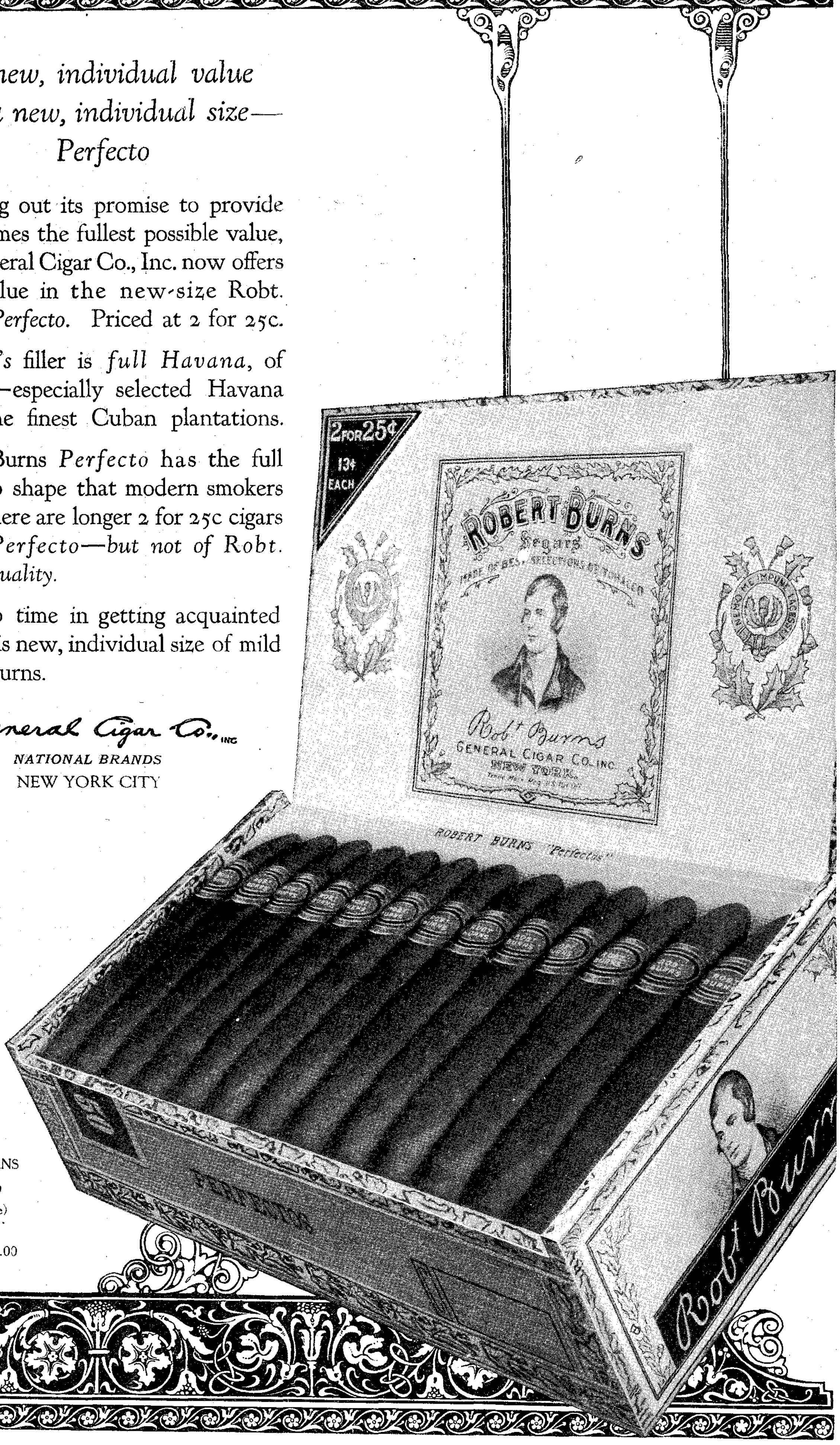
Robt. Burns *Perfecto* has the full Perfecto shape that modern smokers like. There are longer 2 for 25c cigars than *Perfecto—but not of Robt. Burns quality.*

Lose no time in getting acquainted with this new, individual size of mild Robt. Burns.

General Cigar Co., Inc.
NATIONAL BRANDS
NEW YORK CITY



ROBT. BURNS
Perfecto
(Actual size)
2 for 25c
Box of 50—$6.00


2 FOR 25¢
13¢ EACH
ROBERT BURNS
Segars
Robt Burns
GENERAL CIGAR CO. INC.
NEW YORK
ROBERT BURNS "Perfectos"
PERFECTO
Robt Burns

Illustrated
Hand-rubbed mahogany finish clock for desk or dresser. Dependable thirty hour movement. Height 5 inches and width 8 inches.

Spring Time

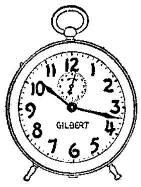
BRIGHTEN up the rooms to correspond with the new gladness out of doors. Fill them with sunlight, with laughter and with cheer, for winter's drab silence is broken.

Put a Gilbert Clock in those silent rooms. It is amazing what a new atmosphere of cheerful companionship a clock creates—like a bird-song in a Spring landscape. A Gilbert Clock will often change one's whole feeling towards a room, giving it an air of "liveableness" it never had before.

For more than a century this Company has been making good clocks at Winsted—clocks both silent and with voices. There are clocks with plain or radium dials, Cathedral gongs, Normandy chimes, and business-like alarm clocks.

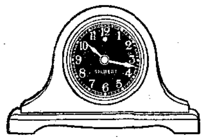
All are worthy products of a group of people who have been clock makers for generations.

William L. Gilbert Clock Co.
Winsted, Conn.
"Makers of good clocks since 1807"



New thin model; thirty hour continuous alarm. Height 6¾ inches, with plain hands and dial.

New thin model; thirty hour continuous alarm. Height 6 inches, with artistic radium hands and dial.



Mahogany finish case with mahogany dial. Radium hands and dial guaranteed five years. Height 5 inches and width 8 inches.

Gilbert Clocks

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

regular companion for three months and had even become a *shikari*, loving the sound of a gun. He couldn't be trusted inside the house, and had to be chained up during the day, but after tea he was allowed to join the dogs and his master for a stroll. His conduct on these occasions was not all that it should be, and, says the writer:

He was a clown naturally, and when he was quiet, which was very seldom, you knew he was hatching some plot. Butter would not melt in Bhaloo's mouth so long as your eyes were glued on him. If, by chance, you looked up the hill, you were brought back to thoughts of Bhaloo very rudely by finding a solid ursine form embracing you round the leg and doing his best to land you on your nose. It was done and over in a second, for the moment he had given you a good start, away he would go down the road and tackle the first unfortunate dog he came across. If the dog happened to be looking, Bhaloo would pass on to the next. Having got the animal firmly by the hindquarters he would look around at you as much as to say, "This is the brute who tripped you up, and I have got him for you."

Bhaloo and Nicholas, a large St. Bernard, were real pals. Nicholas had a tail that wagged, and anything that wagged was a joy to Bhaloo. He would take up his position behind Nicholas and stand up on his hind legs, never a very safe position for him. When the tail passed him, Bhaloo had a shot at it, and if he missed it he took one, very unsteady step forward and waited for the next wag to bring the tail back again. It came, of course, but Bhaloo had forgotten that he had taken a step forward. The slap did not meet the tail as had been intended, but the tail met him across the face, upsetting his balance. Bhaloo would then put his head on one side, with his paws up to avoid the tail smiting him again. This attitude was generally too much for Rosie, a very wiry and active little spaniel. With one bound she would descend on him from the rear, catch him by the ear and roll him over on to his back. Putting himself into an upright position from lying on his back was a laborious process for Bhaloo, and by the time it was accomplished he had no dignity left.

Being very friendly, he was quite prepared to greet any wayfarer he met, and, if not looking, even to trip him up. Now and again he would meet a hill man with a *kilta* (a basket which fits the back, the shape of a megaphone, which most hill men carry), and if the latter liked the look of Bhaloo he would go the length of extracting a half-dried apricot or a bit of stale *chupatti* from his *kilta* and give it to him. In time the bear came to connect *kiltas* with food. This part is quite comprehensible, but what devilment made him adopt the tactics I am about to explain I never made out.

If he saw a man coming along in the distance, Bhaloo would find business in a thick bush or behind a rock and so be left behind. As the man approached his hiding-place he would be confronted by a mighty "ouf! ouf!" and find a half-grown bear standing in front of him. On such occasions even a small cub looks very big. The wretched man would drop his basket and fly down the hill as hard as he could go. Bhaloo would watch him go, and then deliberately turn and make for the *kilta*, have the contents out on the road in no time, and sample all the edible things.

The undoing of Bhaloo came about when he accompanied his master down to the plains and had his first ride in a train. It happened that there was no room for him in the brake-van, and in the two dog boxes attached to the train there were already several dogs. So the guard said Mr. Donald had better take the bear into his carriage, as there would probably be nobody else traveling, and accordingly the two took possession of the only first-class carriage in the train. However, they were not destined to travel alone, for—

Shortly after two men who had been shooting in the hills arrived, but were fortunately rather taken with the bear and made friends with him at once. All went well until within a couple of minutes of starting time, when a third traveler appeared on the scene. He was very stout and Bhaloo was near the door. I asked if he had any objection, but had not got halfway through the sentence when he replied: "Objection, *objection*, *objection* to traveling with a savage brute like that! I certainly have. Guard, Guuaarrd, can't you hear? Remove this animal to the dog box." The guard arrived and hesitatingly took the end of the chain. Bhaloo prepared for a game of hide-and-seek, slowly got on to his hind legs and, with one slap at the guard, said "Wouf." The guard dropt the chain, the very stout gentleman's rosy countenance visibly paled, and he made a hasty retreat. A very big "DA" issued from parched lips, and the "M" was wafted back on the breeze from some distance off. I next expected to find the station-master and the entire staff arrive and eject Bhaloo and master from the carriage, but just then the train steamed off, and we saw a very burly back entering the next compartment, a second-class, while not a soul in our carriage could speak for laughing.

His two new friends regaled Bhaloo with fruit, and he had a heavenly time until we changed trains in Amballa. The crowd rather upset him, and when somebody trod on his toe he made himself both heard and felt. We arrived at our destination late in the evening, and the problem was what to do with the bear during the night, as I did not like to leave him chained outside on account of the number of pariah dogs about. The only thing to be done was to empty the bathroom of the dak-bungalow and put him there.

Bhaloo, however, had his own ideas on the subject, and I was awakened in the middle of the night by a terrible commotion in the compound, and went out to find him surrounded by "pi" dogs and in a very nasty temper. His first night cost me Rs. 5, as he had pulled out all the bricks from one wall of the room and let himself out. He was then tied up in an empty stable and the night passed without further mishap. After breakfast we went for a stroll into the country, but to get out we had to pass a sweet-stall. Bhaloo smelt sweets and promptly made for them. The very portly gentleman in charge objected and waved a fly-flap at him, but he had made an entrance and had just begun to sample a basket of very yellow-looking stuff and was not easily to be discouraged. The portly gentleman then struck him, and Bhaloo jumped up hurriedly, but in doing so pulled over the whole tray, which in turn dislodged

QUAKER
PUFFED RICE
Steam Exploded
8 times Normal Size

Flimsy, Flavory Bubble Grains

Rice grains puffed to 8 times normal size. Toasted so they taste like nut meats. Airy, flaky food confections, to be served with cream and sugar, with melted butter, or mixed with fruit.

The finest of all the cereal food delights.

Add This Joy

To breakfast—all your people want it

Serve your morning cereals puffed—either Wheat or Rice. Whole grains are thus made enticing and easy to digest.

In every kernel we create 100 million steam explosions—one for every food cell. Thus every food element is fitted to feed.

This is Prof. Anderson's process. It makes Puffed Grains the best-cooked cereals in existence.

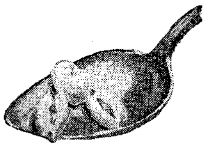
It makes whole-grain foods so delicious that children don't neglect them.

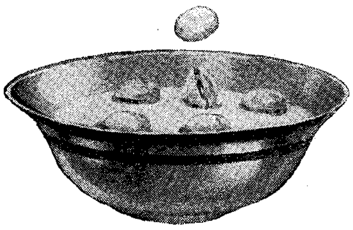
It makes Puffed Rice so nut-like that it is used in candy making and as garnish on ice-cream.

It makes whole wheat a tid-bit, delightful to children. And that is what every mother wants.

Puffed Wheat in milk, at any hour, is the best dish you can serve. As a bedtime dish nothing else compares.

Millions now enjoy it.





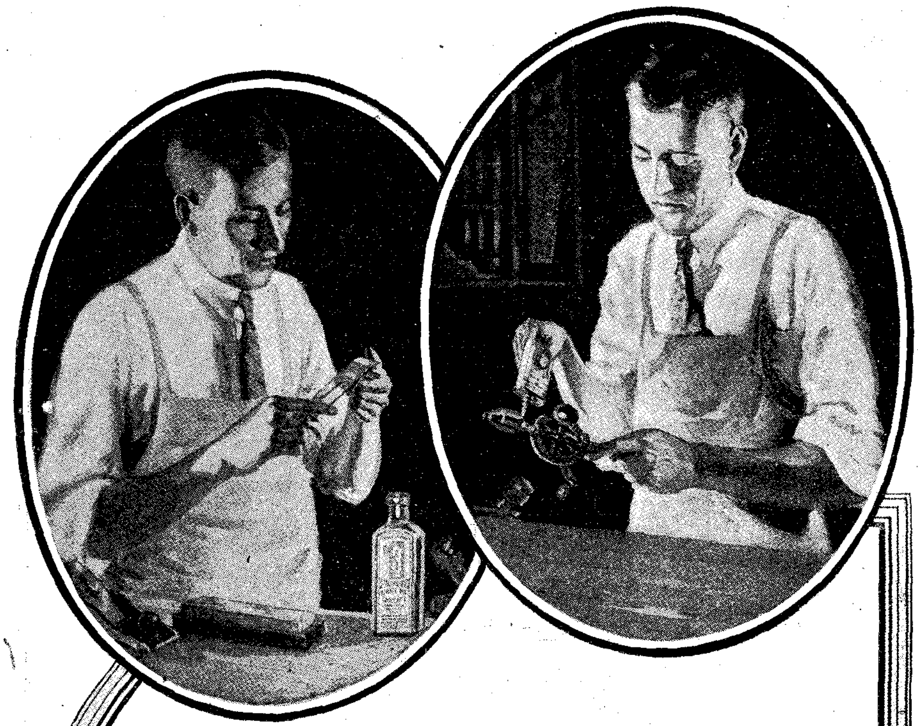
Whole Wheat Dainties

Serve Puffed Wheat in every bowl of milk. It is whole wheat made wholly digestible.

Puffed Rice
is whole rice puffed

Puffed Wheat
whole grains
steam exploded

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers



Keeps Tools Like New

How you admire a shining new tool—clean, keen and smooth working! How you love to finger the polished steel and feel the keen edge, or, if it's automatic, to work the ingenious mechanism!

3-in-One The Universal High Quality Oil

keeps tools like new. Rubbed on the metal parts, it forms a protective film that defies moisture, preventing unsightly, destructive rust.

On the wooden parts, 3-in-One cleans off all grease and grime, preserving the wood and giving long life.

As a tool lubricant, 3-in-One goes to the very heart of the mechanism, works out caked grease and dirt, and stays in the bearing to reduce friction and make the work easier.

And on oil stones! My, how quickly 3-in-One produces a perfect cutting edge, keen and smooth.

3-in-One is such a wonder for tools because it's all pure oil —no grit, no grease. Nothing to injure—everything to keep tools looking and working like new. Won't evaporate.

3-in-One is sold at all good stores in 1-oz., 3-oz. and 8-oz. bottles; also in 3-oz. Handy Oil Cans that won't upset and spill on your work bench. They also fit in your hunting kit or slip into your pocket. Try the Handy Oil Can.

THREE-IN-ONE-OIL CO., 165R Broadway, New York

FREE Generous Sample and Dictionary of Uses. Write for them on a postal card.

D246B

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

another. The *bunnia* shouted loudly and so did Bhaloo. The dogs, seven of them, also rushed in.

Chaos reigned. What with dogs hunting for rats and bears hunting for sweets, the contents of the sweet-stall were soon deposited in the street. Bhaloo was pulled out and tied up and the portly gentleman made comparatively happy with a small note, and we continued our walk.

We had gone about two miles when an *ekka* with four prospering traders in it, returning from a timber auction, was seen coming down the road. The horse shied and went off into the ditch and the *ekka* followed. Not being adapted for cross-country running, a wheel came off, shooting the occupants not very gracefully on to mother earth.

I helped to put the *ekka* right side up, apologized to the prosperous traders, and tipped the *ekka-wallah*. In making up accounts I discovered that Bhaloo's escapades in the last twenty-four hours had cost me more pay than I had drawn in forty-eight, so it was obvious we should either have to part company or retrace our wandering footsteps to our beloved jungles, where such things as dak-bungalows, sweet-shops, and *ekkas* cease from troubling, and my pockets would be at rest.

It ended by Bhaloo's going to a neighboring zoo. I have seen him every year since, and he has grown out of all recognition.

AFTER "HORSE MACKEREL" WITH A HARPOON

BECAUSE a thing has never been done is no reason that it should never be tried, else, as we are informed on high authority, all of us would still be tadpoles, and Sydney S. Breese would never have felt that "thrill that comes once in a lifetime" when he harpooned a tremendous tuna, and was towed half-way across the Atlantic Ocean, as it seemed to him, before the big fish capitulated. Wise old fishermen shook their heads solemnly when he suggested the possibility of trying the new method of landing tuna, and averred with all the insistency born of superstition that what had never been done it was simply foolish to try. However, the fisherman concerned in this little yarn of sails, salt sea, and fish that match a young whale in strength and size was not so easily laughed out of his notion, and he went forth in pioneer fashion to prove his faith. Seven years before, he writes in *Field and Stream* (New York), the writer had discovered that tuna and horse-mackerel were the same thing. It was a tuna when caught on a rod and reel on the Pacific coast, but nothing but a "blamed horse-mackerel" when it broke up nets or carried away *bonita* lines about Block Island and Montauk Point. When Mr. Breese decided to try his luck at harpooning tuna off Nova Scotia, he cruised up to St. Ann's Bay, on the north coast of Cape Breton Island, just outside the big Bras d'Or. He writes:

The first time I went to St. Ann's Bay it was absolutely flat calm, so there was

KREOLITE WOOD BLOCK FLOORS

Outlast the Factory

Satisfactory for Every Factory

MACHINES and men must have a proper foundation in order to do their best work.

The most delicate, intricate, and important part of your plant equipment is your human equipment—*men.*

When men stand on hard, stone-cold floors, they unconsciously lay down on the job—machines slow down and profits *come* down.

Complete your plant with Kreolite Floors—and increase the health and efficiency of your employees.

Kreolite Floors put your men upon a proper foundation and your production upon a better footing.

They have the resilience of nature's own flooring material—wood. They are practically noiseless and dustless.

Patented grooving binds each block to others for unit strength and unit wear.

Rolling loads glide easily over their smooth top surface—and they *endure* every test and every condition.

Floors of Kreolite are particularly adapted for use in machine shops, foundries, warehouses, loading platforms, areaways, round-houses, paper mills, tanneries, and stables.

Our Factory Floor Engineers are always at the disposal of industry.

Our Service Division has given aid to hundreds in solving floor problems without any obligation.

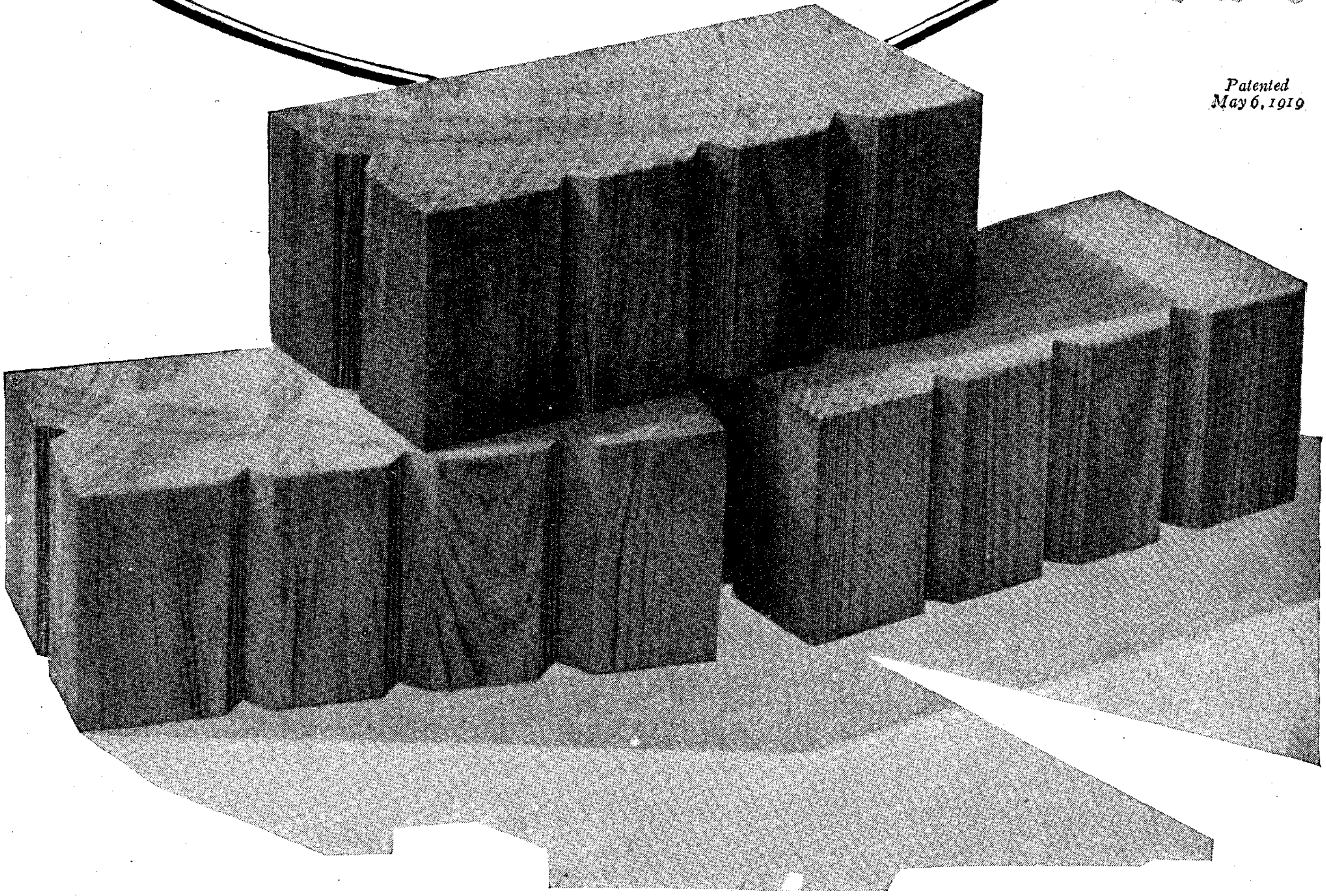
Write for their services or for the Kreolite Floor Book.

Address inquiries to Toledo Office.

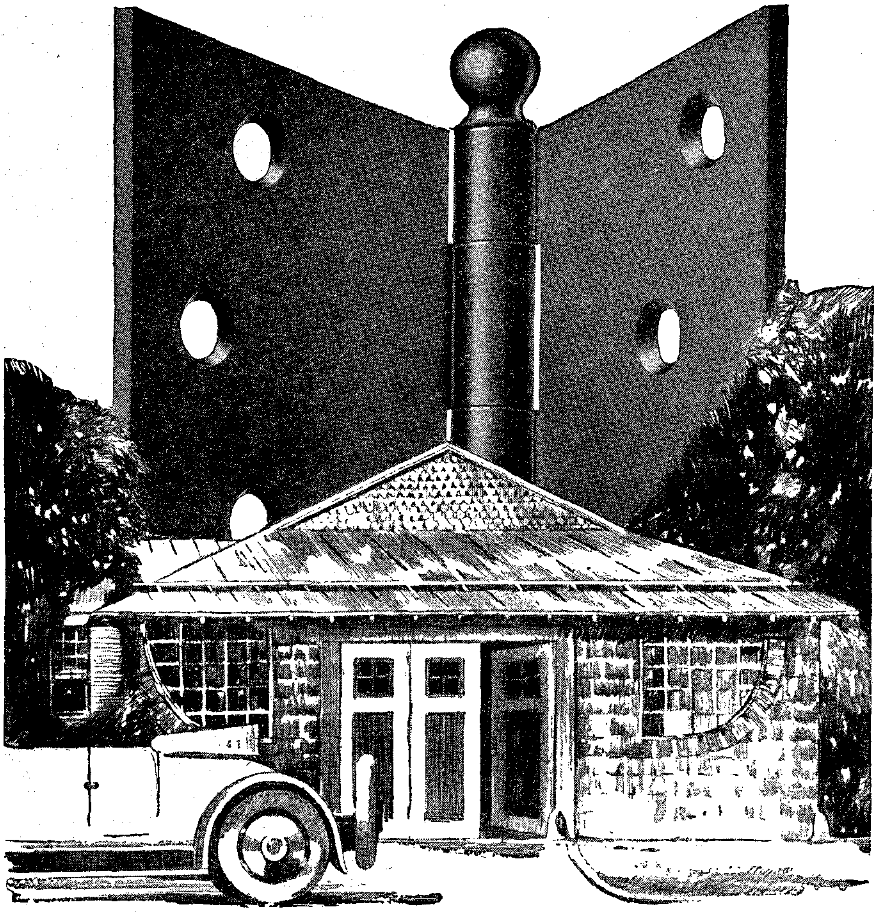
We make the famous Kreolite Lug Wood Blocks for street pavements and bridges. Write for literature.

The Jennison-Wright Company, Toledo, Ohio

Branches: Albany, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit,
Toronto and Other Principal Cities
Western Sales Distributors—Western Wood Preserving Company, Spokane, Washington
British Distributors—Anglo-American Agency,
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool, England



Patented May 6, 1919



The Doors on your Garage

COMPLETE hardware door sets for garages of all sizes, shapes and designs are among the recent developments of the McKinney Manufacturing Company. Garage doors hung with these sets are easy to operate, offer greater protection and assure an entrance that adds dignity and charm to the whole structure.

These garage sets have a remarkably wide range of usefulness embracing the swinging, sliding-folding and "around the corner" types of doors. Doors hung with the sliding-folding set fold smoothly out of the way into the garage. "Around the corner" hung doors, used where space is comparatively limited, slide along the inside wall. McKinney hung doors close weathertight—without sagging or sticking. All these sets, including detailed drawings and directions, are packed complete in wooden boxes.

McKinney Garage Door Sets have been given the same careful attention that is responsible for the worth and work of McKinney Hinges and Butts. The McKinney Manufacturing Company has been identified with the development of builders' hardware for fifty years.

McKinney hung garage doors are pictured and explained in book form. In this book you will see how easily these sets are installed and how their use makes better looking, stronger and more protective doors possible. See how these McKinney sets can improve your present garage entrance or if you are planning a new garage, find out how they will simplify construction and lower building costs. This book and a pamphlet on proper hinge selections will be forwarded upon request.

McKINNEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Pittsburgh
Western Office, State-Lake Bldg., Chicago Export Representation

McKINNEY
Hinges and Butts

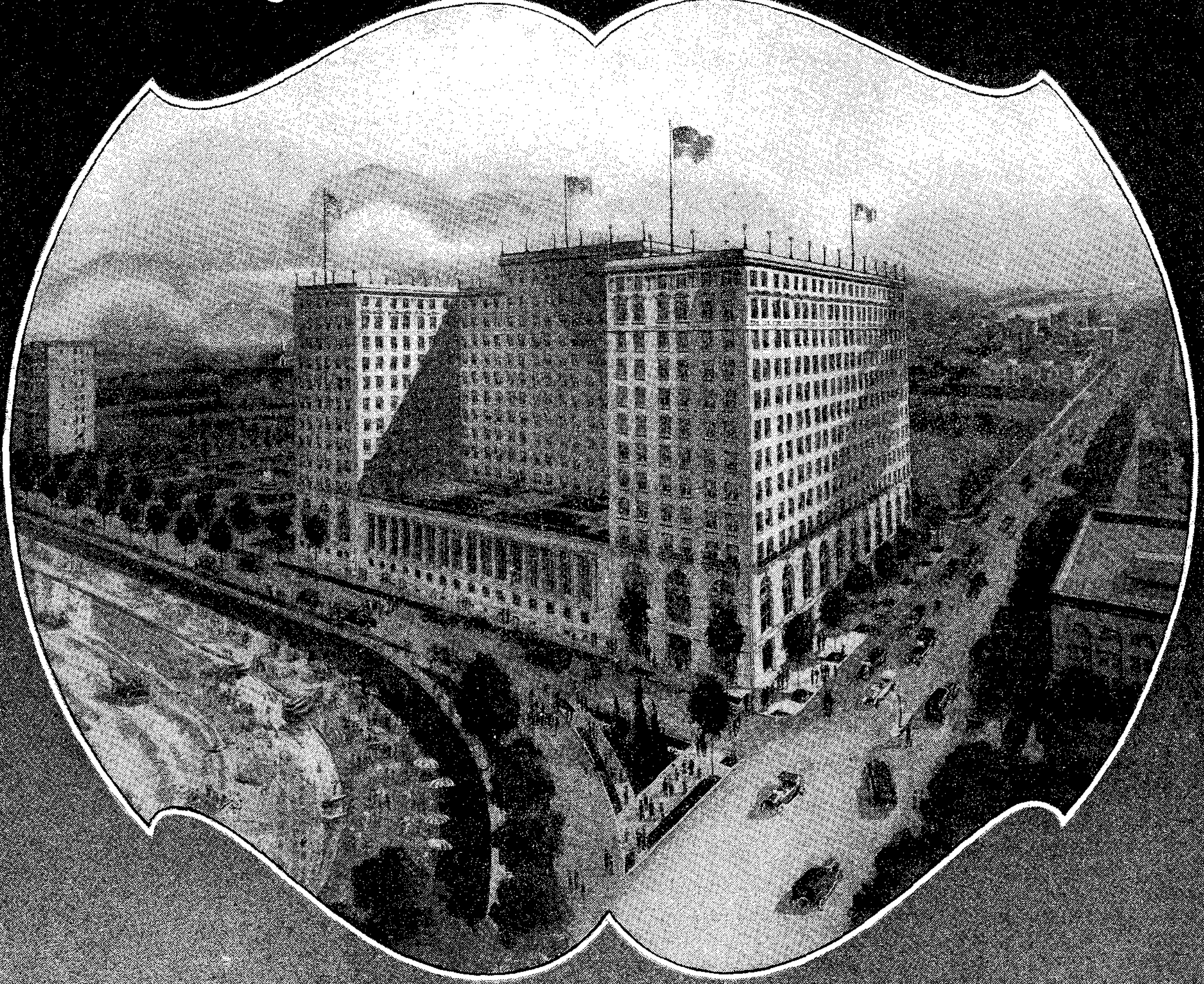
Also manufacturers of garage and farm building door-hardware, furniture hardware and McKinney One-Man Trucks. These McKinney One-Man Trucks eliminate the need of extra helpers and cut trucking costs in half.

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

nothing to do but chug along under power, which on my old cutter yawl *Filatonga* means about four and a half knots; no great speed, but as things turned out plenty fast enough to afford good sport. *Filatonga* is much like the small fishing sloops out of Gloucester, about forty-five feet long on deck with a bowsprit projecting some twelve feet forward, the outer end being about six feet above the surface of the water. Standing on the end of the bowsprit protected from falling by a stout belt which was fastened to the topmast stay, I watched, harpoon in hand, for a sight of the tuna I had waited so long to get. Suddenly I saw, about a half-mile ahead, the dark ripples made by a school of large fish swimming slowly along close to the surface. By signaling to the man at the wheel which way to steer, I gradually worked close enough to the fish, which were milling round in a very large circle, to throw the harpoon, but missed, as they were pretty well below the surface. The school swam slowly down and disappeared as we got over them, but showed no sign of alarm whatever and soon appeared again on the surface of the water.

Fifteen minutes' more maneuvering gave me a fine chance at what seemed a pretty big fish. I hurled the lance with all my strength and had the infinite satisfaction of seeing the keg go overboard, start spinning at the most tremendous rate on the water, and then go tearing off, surging under the surface and making a tremendous fuss. After the manner of sword-fishermen I allowed the fish to tow the keg for a short time, but as he showed no signs of slowing up or turning, I decided to get after him immediately. Now right here is where the real work started. The dink I had was ten feet long and weighed perhaps 150 pounds at the outside; the fish might be anywhere from 200 to 600, and to tell the truth, I rather hoped he wouldn't be too darned big, as I hadn't the least idea what either he or I was going to do when I picked up the keg and got pulling in on the line, which, by the way, was quarter-inch diameter manila rope. It was five o'clock in the afternoon when I picked up that keg, and from then till half-past seven was about the most strenuous two hours and a half I ever put in. Any one who thinks that there is no sport in playing a large fish on a harpoon line has another think coming. I have killed trout, bass, salmon, and ounaniche in fresh water on light tackle, and smaller tuna on light tackle in salt water, both rough and smooth, so I know a little of what I'm talking about when I say that a big tuna on a harpoon line, played from a small dingey, can give any one all the sport he wants. The worst a fish can do when played on rod and reel is to break your tackle; on the line he can upset you, get you tangled in the line and generally make things very unpleasant if you make a mistake. Either you get him or he gets you, and you do it all from the time you pick up the keg till you have him alongside, lance him in the gills, and then throw a hitch round his tail flukes and hold him in triumph till the big boat comes up and takes you aboard. Of course, the same laws apply as with rod and reel; you may use a large dory and have some one else to steer it and kill the fish when you have him close up, just as some men go for fifty-pound fish with tackle and line heavy enough to kill a two- or three-hundred-

Chicago's Wonderful New Hotel



AS a guest of this ideally-located, beautiful new hotel you will be in a position to appreciate the real charm of America's second city.

THE DRAKE is on the quiet shore of Lake Michigan, five minutes from the heart of the city. As a guest you are near the center of things, yet you *live* in the quiet of a favored residential section overlooking the Lake and Lincoln Park.

The memory of a sojourn at THE DRAKE will surely intensify the pleasure of a visit to Chicago, hailed more and more as one of the queen summer-pleasure cities of the world.

Single Rooms, each with bath, $5 per day and upward
Rooms for two, as low as $3 for each person

Booklet sent, on request

The DRAKE

Lake Shore Drive and Upper Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO

THE DRAKE is under the direction of the Drake Hotel Company, owners of THE BLACKSTONE
(Six minutes distant by taxicab)

Salary Increases 200% to 400%

C. Deusch, New York, N. Y.	400%
M. C. Kockman, Norwood, O.	400%
E. M. Burleson, San Antonio, Tex.	300%
W. F. Strumke, Racine, Wis.	300%
G. E. O'Brien, Akron, O.	300%
J. H. Mack, Denver, Colo.	300%
Mr. Schmidt, Springfield, O.	250%
H. E. Cabaniss, Memphis, Tenn.	235%
L. S. Meyers, Boston, Mass.	233%
F. Wunder, Cincinnati, O.	227%
C. Lausch, Whitehall, Mich	220%
R. E. Urfer, Decatur, Ill.	200%
G. H. Tibbets, Clintonville, Wis.	200%
F. G. Brummond, Joliet, Ill.	200%
H. Freichofer, Dayton, O.	200%
R. W. Hoff, St. Marys, Ga.	200%
H. G. Almand, LaGrange, Ga.	200%
F. H. Hamack, Washington, D.C.	200%
O. Lambdin, Marshall, Ill.	200%
D.B. Holwell, New Rochelle, N.Y.,	200%
W. M. Taylor, Columbus, O.	200%
J. H. Worman, Greenville, Mass.	200%
H. R. Cox, Knoxville, Tenn.	200%
L. P. Taillon, Manitoba, Can.	200%
A. H. Satterlee, Gilroy, Calif.	200%
L. C. Whitten, E. Las Vegas, Mex.,	200%

Put Your Name on This Roll

You want more money.

So did C. Deusch of New York; M. C. Kockman of Ohio, and the other ambitious men listed above. And they got it! Some of them 400% increases; others 200%.

Possibly you can't get a 400% increase so quickly as Kockman or Deusch. But wouldn't a 300% increase or even a doubling of your present salary be mighty welcome?

You can do the very same thing these other up-and-coming young men did. You can avail yourself of LaSalle training, and make yourself competent to fill the big-pay position. You can become an expert, a specialist in some important branch of business. You can become the man that business *must* pay well—the Expert Accountant or the Traffic Manager or the Financial Expert or the Law-Trained man, or the Production Manager or the Correspondence Expert.

LaSalle trains you in your spare time and trains you by the Problem Method, exclusive with this institution. Under this plan you learn the work by actually doing it yourself under the guidance of LaSalle experts, which means that you become an experienced, thoroly qualified man.

Learn to Handle Business Problems

How well LaSalle training is thought of is evidenced by the fact that from 50 to 2,000 or more LaSalle students and graduates can be found with each of many of the largest corporations in the country, such as the Standard Oil Co., Pennsylvania System, Ford Motor Co., International Harvester Co., U. S. Steel, Swift & Co., etc., etc.

Mark X on the coupon to show which course interests you. We will send you full information, including the easy terms of payment and a copy of our notable book, "Ten Years' Promotion in One." Mark and mail the coupon now.

LASALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY
The Largest Business Training Institution in the World
Dept. 452-RA Chicago, Illinois

Please send me catalog and full information regarding the course and service I have marked with an X below. Also a copy of your book, "Ten Years' Promotion in One," all without obligation to me.

☐ Higher Accountancy.
☐ Business Management.
☐ Law—Degree of LL. B.
☐ Business Letter Writing.
☐ Banking and Finance.
☐ Personnel and Employment Management.
☐ Modern Foremanship.
☐ Coaching for C. P. A. & Institute Examinations.
☐ Traffic Management — Foreign & Domestic.
☐ Industrial Management Efficiency.
☐ Commercial Law.
☐ Business English.
☐ Effective Speaking.
☐ Expert Bookkeeping
☐ Commercial Spanish

Name..........

Present Position..........

Address..........

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

pounder, but in both methods the lighter the tackle the more skill is required to kill your fish and the greater the satisfaction derived from it.

Now, I consider that a ten-foot dink distinctly belongs to the light-tackle class, and I guess that tuna did too, for he pulled me along stern first back and forth across St. Ann's Bay three times, covering in all about eight miles. In deep water he tried to sound, but at an angle of about 45 degrees, so that we kept moving ahead all the time. As we got near shore and the water shoaled, the line led out flatter and flatter, and I hauled in with all my strength till within thirty or forty feet of him. This seemed to stir him up for he dashed up and down that beach like a runaway horse, turning, twisting, and going around in such small circles that the dink just spun round like a top in one place. Then back into deep water, where he gave such vicious tugs directly downward that I had to give him most of the line again, and we traveled two miles across the bay to Bird Island. These tactics were repeated several times, but at last, as the sun disappeared behind the mountains on the western shore, he began to weaken very perceptibly, and finally just before dark I managed to get him right up under the stern of the boat with his head and the forward part of his body protruding aft. He was apparently completely played out, so I reached cautiously for my big .45 Colt to finish him with a bullet in his head. Just as I leaned over the stern and pulled the trigger there was a tremendous heave, and the boat rose completely out of the water, coming down with a crash, while the line became absolutely slack in my hand, and the tuna disappeared slowly but surely toward the bottom of the sea.

It was not until this moment that I realized what a fight I had had. I was wet through and trembling all over, while my hands were torn and blistered and so tired that for several hours I could scarcely move my fingers, and for two or three days had no grip at all. But I had proved to my own satisfaction that what the people there had said was impossible could be done; and what was even better, had found, for me, a new and most fascinating sport.

A few days later, when his hands had limbered up a bit, the writer determined to go out and bring a tuna in if it took the rest of the summer to do it. This time the conditions are different. A breeze ruffles the water, so that the fish, swimming just below the surface, can not be seen. But a flock of hungry gulls swoops down to catch the bait the tuna are driving before them, and suddenly the water becomes a seething mass of leaping tuna and screaming gulls, all after the bait. The *Filátonga* is headed into the swirling mass, and, proceeds the writer:

"This time I'm thoroughly prepared for the fray. In the dink another line is coiled down with a short harpoon attached, so if the fish is got up close a second dart can be driven in before the actual kill in case the first has worked loose. Besides this there is a barbed lance about thirty inches long with a short-line attached. This is to give him the final *coup de grâce* in the gills when brought up against the bottom of the dink. A pair of cotton gloves completes

All Cuts Are Dangerous

Do not wait until a wound becomes infected. Play safe. Use New-Skin promptly as directed.

The antiseptic properties of New-Skin aid in preventing infection, while the protective film guards the newly forming tissues from injury.

15c. and 30c. *At all Druggists*

NEWSKIN COMPANY
New York Toronto London

"Never Neglect a Break in the Skin"

USN DECK PAINT
The Universal Paint

"A rich man can buy no better make — A poor man can make no better buy."

The **BILLINGS-CHAPIN Co.**
Boston - Cleveland - New York

EASY To Play To Pay

BUESCHER TRUE-TONE

(None genuine without this trademark)

True-Tone Saxophone

A Buescher True-Tone Saxophone opens the way for you to greatly increase your income, opportunities, popularity and pleasure. Easiest of all wind instruments to play—you can learn to play the scale in an hour and in a few days be playing popular airs. Practice is a pleasure.

Saxophone Book Free Tells you when to use Saxophone — singly, in sextettes, or in regular band; how to transpose cello parts in orchestra and many other things you would like to know.

Free Trial You can order any Buescher instrument and try it six days without obligation. If perfectly satisfied, pay for it on easy payments to suit your convenience. Mention the instrument interested in and a complete catalog will be mailed free. (26)

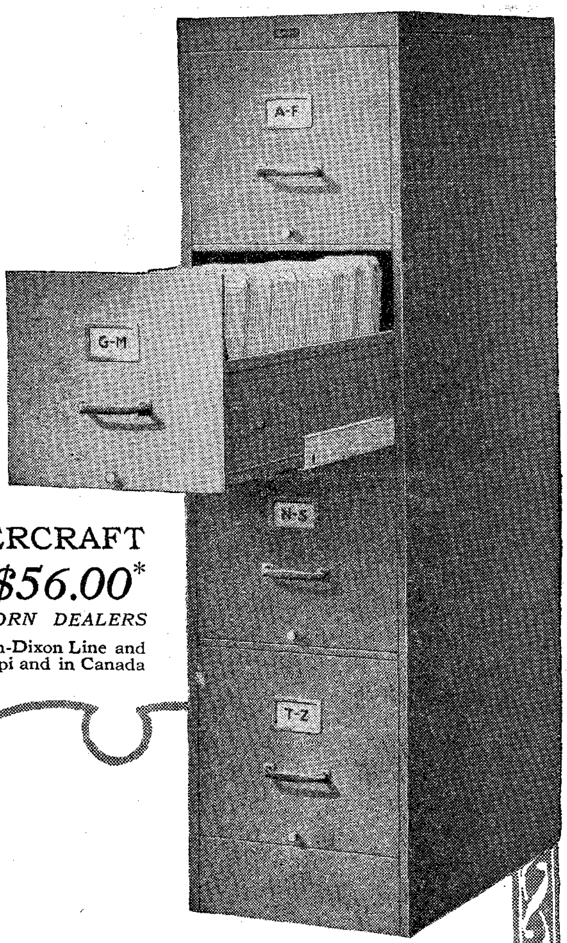
BUESCHER BAND INSTRUMENT CO.
Makers of Everything in Band and Orchestra Instruments
1926 Buescher Block, Elkhart, Indiana

the outfit. There is quite a little chop running, so it takes some maneuvering and strenuous work at the oars before I can get the keg into the dink. Twice I intercept it, drop the oars, and make a grab as it goes by, only to have it jerked from my hands before I can get it aboard and the line placed in the swivel on the transom. At last I get it in and am able to haul in a few yards of the line, then have to take a turn round athwart and just hold on while I bail out the water which has come in over the side.

I sit back and see what the fish is going to do. He is headed seaward, when suddenly the line goes slack and I haul in frantically hand over hand to get all I can in the boat. Suddenly it tightens with a jerk straight downward, the dink spins about, and I have to let out many precious yards as the stern is pulled under water and we start a mad rush right into the sea and wind, but, luckily, also, toward the shore. Every wave now splashes into the boat, and bailing is the order of the day. Two miles of this, sometimes slowly, sometimes fairly leaping along, and we get in the lee of the shore and smoother water. Then as the water shoals and the line leads flatter and flatter ahead, I pull and heave, slowly gathering in the line, till there is less than seventy-five feet between me and the fish. On we go, closer and closer, till I begin to wonder if he is going to drag me right on the jagged rocks along the shore. Then he swerves and goes along the beach in about ten feet of water. Suddenly there is a tremendous splash ahead, again the line slackens, and as I'm hauling it in a monster fish flashes by a few feet under the boat. This time I'm ready and ease off as the line becomes strained, so the jerk is not so bad as the dink whirls about and starts off the other way. Time and again he does this, and each time I gain some more on him. Then he rushes about in a small circle and the boat spins round and round like a top. He sulks for a moment, and I try to bring him to the surface; he counters with a tremendous jerk, the stern goes under, and as I pay out line we start offshore toward deep water again. The wind and seas have risen by this time so a cruise offshore is not at all to my liking. I resolve to force matters, and not till he actually pulls the stern level with the water do I give him an inch of line. They are getting anxious on *Filatonga* and are standing close by, as they expect to see me swamped at any moment. Inch by inch, and foot by foot, I get him up to the boat. Round and round he spins me, but now I get glimpses of him, and this makes up for the agony of my hands and arms.

Twice I get him close up and hold a turn on the line while I try to get the second iron in him; twice a tremendous plunge nearly swamps me as the iron pricks him, and I have to let out line and bail again. He is weakening fast tho, and if I had the strength I had two hours before I could make quick work of him now. Slowly and painfully I get him up again; this time the iron goes home, and he answers with a comparatively feeble rush. Once more I get him under the boat and rip his great gills with the lance. The sea around me goes crimson, and in a few moments he ceases to struggle. Then I get a line around his tail and signal *Filatonga* that the fight is over.

Now I could get an idea of the size of the fish I had caught. When I made him fast alongside I found that he was almost as long as the dink, which I knew was ten feet, but what he weighed I hadn't the least idea. After hoisting him on deck with the



The MASTERCRAFT
4-drawer Steel Letter File $56.00*
AT ALL VAN DORN DEALERS
*South of the Mason-Dixon Line and west of the Mississippi and in Canada slightly higher.

The MASTERCRAFT
Will Serve a Century—Yet Never Grow Old

UNDER the smooth coats of baked-on enamel lies enduring sheet steel, oxygen-acetylene and electric welded into a solid, rigid, steel case.

Each drawer, with front, walls and back welded into one solid piece, coasts upon hardened roller bearings running in heavy nickeled suspension-slides. The capacious drawers will always roll true and silently and close dust-tight, at a touch.

Buy a Van Dorn Mastercraft File for your office today and long years hence it will be serving as efficiently, standing as clean-cut and handsome and looking as new as the day you bought it.

Every executive responsible for office efficiency and appearance will welcome the Van Dorn "Birdseye," a concentrated, single-sheet catalog which shows at a glance the full possibilities of standardization in enduring, harmonious Van Dorn Steel Office Furniture. At any Van Dorn Dealer or mailed on request.

THE VAN DORN IRON WORKS CO.
Mastercraftsmanship-in-Steel
CLEVELAND

Van Dorn

The Magic of the Switch

GREAT pistons driven relentlessly by power of steam whirl giant generators; or down huge spillways in a smother of bubbling foam, "white coal" spins the blades of mighty turbines; thus, far from its point of use, the silent, unseen force of electricity is created. Powerful, instantaneous, this carrier of energy responds like magic to the switch in your own home or factory ready to toil in your behalf at any task you set.

▽ ▽ ▽

To achieve the greatest possible benefit from your installation, every detail from initial plans to supervision and workmanship should be placed in the hands of qualified architects, electrical engineers and electrical contractors, men whose long, practical experience and special training can be brought to bear in a way that insures not only the utmost economy, but also the continuous convenience and utility of your electrical system.

Most careful consideration must be given to every item of material that is required for installation, and every component part held to a rigid standard of excellence and dependability. Habirshaw insulated wire and cable, recognized as the accepted standard by the entire electrical industry for more than thirty years, may be safely used as the keynote and standard gauge by which to judge every other necessity of your installation.

Chemical, electrical and mechanical research laboratories, manned by specialists, maintain and advance the standards of quality of Habirshaw continuously. A modern, efficient manufacturing organization is backed by the great merchandising system of the Western Electric Company, through which Habirshaw products are constantly available in every active market of the United States.

Complete stocks located at strategic points throughout the country make Habirshaw independent of direct shipments and coupled with economical Habirshaw production make these materials available at the market price.

▽ ▽ ▽

Habirshaw Wire Manufactured by
Habirshaw Electric Cable Co.
Incorporated
Yonkers, New York

Habirshaw Wire Distributed by
Western Electric Company
Incorporated
Offices in All Principal Cities

HABIRSHAW
"Proven by the test of time"
Insulated Wire & Cable
Plus Western Electric Company's Service

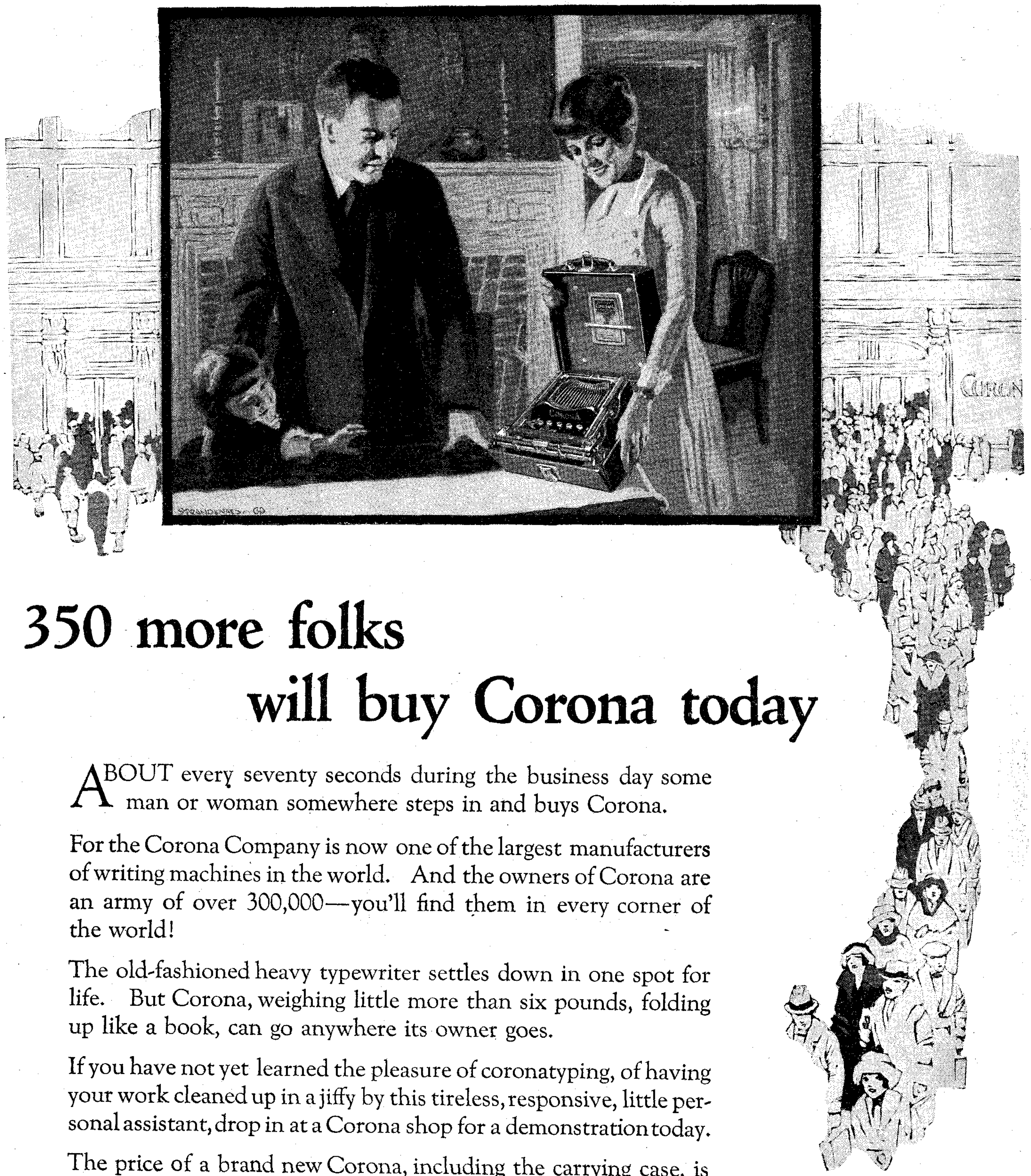
BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

anchor tackle, we guessed variously from three hundred and fifty to five hundred and fifty, but found when weighing him thirty-six hours later that he was just five hundred and five pounds and measured eight feet nine inches in length. He was, therefore, only fifteen inches shorter than the boat I killed him from, and about two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds heavier than the combined weight of myself and the dink.

The following week-end I went out again, this time taking a friend along with a kodak with the intention of landing a big one on the beach and getting some interesting action pictures. Owing to my desire for a big one, I passed up a chance at one about the same size as the first, and then spent the rest of the day regretting it, for we never got close to anything again, and were finally forced to run into the inner harbor before a rising easterly wind and anchor for the rest of the afternoon and night. The next morning dawned clear and calm, so we made an early start for the fishing-grounds in the bay outside. Altho fish were sighted shortly after eight it took nearly two hours of chasing and maneuvering before I had a chance at anything but a small one. Then a long shot at a fair-sized fish was obtained, and I decided to chance it, as we had to get back to Baddeck that evening. I threw, lost my balance, and brought up hanging head downward by the belt fastened to the jib-stay. From the shouts on deck I knew that the iron had gone home, but that the line was running foul of something, so yelled lustily to clear it and not bother with me. When I finally got right side up and back on the bowsprit, I had the satisfaction of seeing the keg surging away, and knew that a tuna was fast to the line. He acted pretty much as the others had done, but could not be coaxed into shoal water.

Having now proved that a motor-boat could approach tuna without alarming them, I went out a few days later, taking rod and reel, to try trolling with a cedar jig as used at Block Island. The theory up at St. Ann's is that tuna will take nothing but herring, sewed on the hook in just the proper manner, and trolled behind a rowboat. Again theory was knocked in the head, for not ten minutes after I had dropt my line astern with a six-inch cedar jig on the end of it, and the motor pushing us along at about five knots, the rod was nearly jerked from my hands, and the line went tearing off the reel at a most amazing rate. The dink was ready right under the stern, and with a friend to man the oars I dropt into it and cast loose. This, I admit, is not a practical way of handling the situation, but it was the only way available, for *Filatonga* has too much rigging to get tangled in, and also is without a clutch, so was utterly impossible to play the fish from after they were hooked. For this reason, and also because it was getting choppy for such a small boat as I had, with two aboard, I hooked five tuna of varying sizes before I was able to kill one.

There was never more than fifteen or twenty minutes' trolling without a strike, and I had the fish on from a few minutes to three-quarters of an hour. The last one I had on for about an hour and a half before bringing him to gaff. They all acted pretty much the same as the smaller tuna which are taken at Block Island do, and it seems to me this day's sport indicates fairly con-



350 more folks will buy Corona today

ABOUT every seventy seconds during the business day some man or woman somewhere steps in and buys Corona.

For the Corona Company is now one of the largest manufacturers of writing machines in the world. And the owners of Corona are an army of over 300,000—you'll find them in every corner of the world!

The old-fashioned heavy typewriter settles down in one spot for life. But Corona, weighing little more than six pounds, folding up like a book, can go anywhere its owner goes.

If you have not yet learned the pleasure of coronatyping, of having your work cleaned up in a jiffy by this tireless, responsive, little personal assistant, drop in at a Corona shop for a demonstration today.

The price of a brand new Corona, including the carrying case, is only $50. You can rent a Corona for a small monthly sum, or you can buy one on easy payments.

"fold it up—take it with you—
typewrite anywhere"

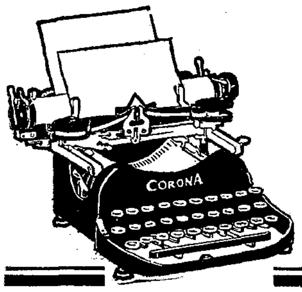
CORONA

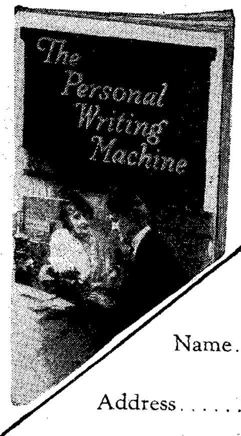
The Personal Writing Machine

TRADE MARK

Built by
CORONA TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Inc.
Groton, N. Y.

There are more than 1000 Corona Dealers and Service Stations in the United States



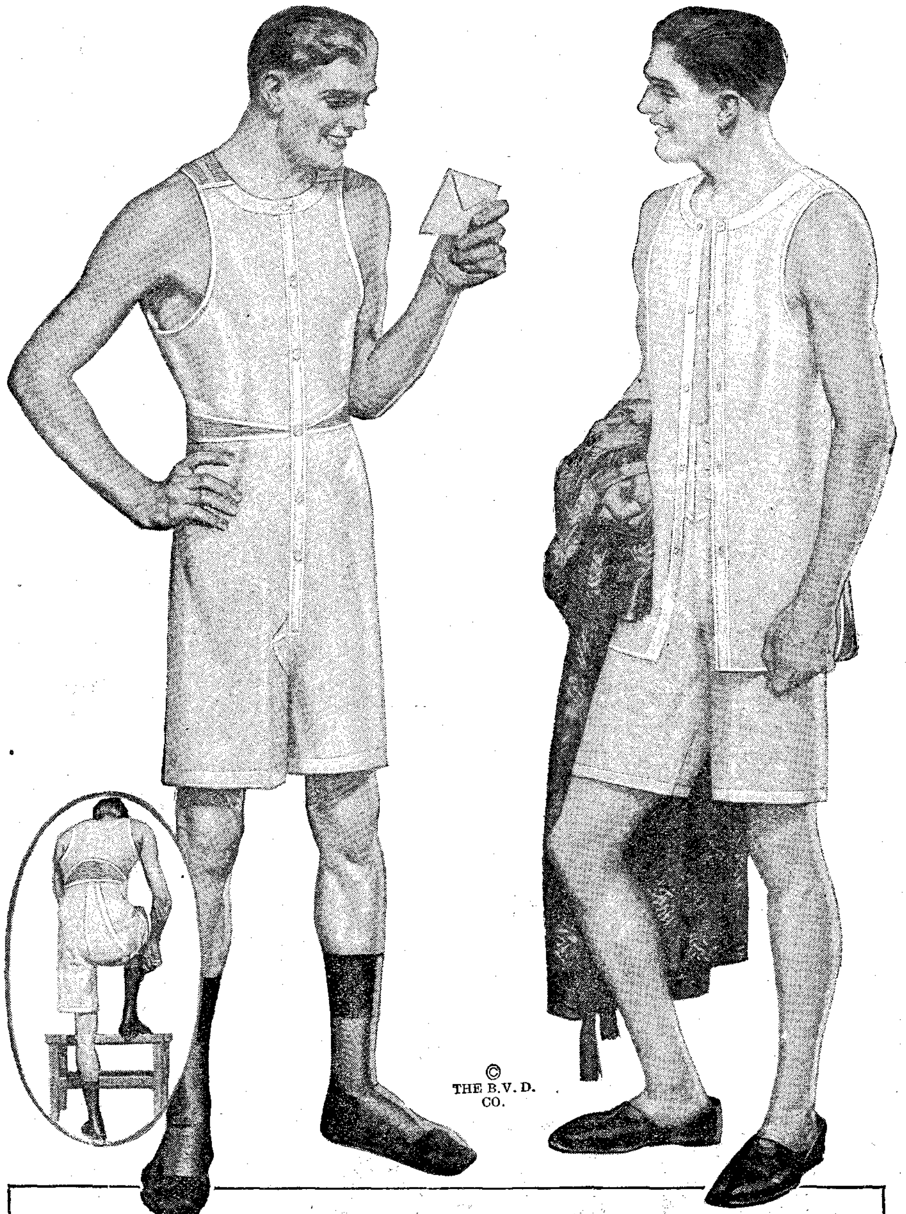


Corona
Typewriter
Company, Inc.
Groton, New York

Send me your interesting booklet No. 45 about Corona.

Name..............................

Address..............................



No Underwear is "B.V.D." without this Red Woven Label

MADE FOR THE
B.V.D.
BEST RETAIL TRADE
Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. and Foreign Countries

It is your guarantee of Value and Satisfaction

"B. V. D." Underwear developed an entirely new principle which completely revolutionized summer underwear.

The foundations of the world-wide popularity of "B. V. D." Underwear are value and satisfaction.

The "B. V. D." ideal of service is expressed in the durable fabric, made in our cotton mills, and in every successive stage of manufacture—the result: proper-fitting, comfort-giving, long-wearing Underwear—"B. V. D."

Quality Ever Maintained

THE B. V. D. COMPANY
NEW YORK

"B.V. D." Sleeveless Closed Crotch Union Suits (Pat. U. S. A.) Men's $1.50 the suit, Youth's $1.15 the suit.

"B.V. D." Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 90c the garment.

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

clusively that they will take the same hooks, and that bait is unnecessary. I don't think any of the fish I had on that day would run much over two hundred pounds, tho one, of which I got several good views, was distinctly larger than the one finally killed, so I am not prepared to say that the very big ones will take these jigs. However, five one-hundred - to two - hundred - pounders hooked in a few hours is good enough sport, or should be, for any one, and I for one am well pleased with the day's results. This was the last day's fishing at St. Ann's, as tales of thousand- and twelve-hundred-pounders off Newfoundland led me farther afield, ending in the dismasting of *Filatonga*, and other adventures on that rocky coast—but that is another story.

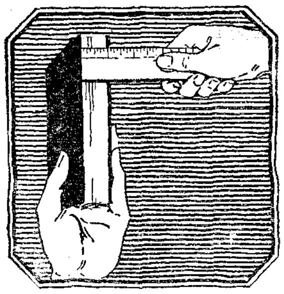
CAN A BIRD THINK?

EARLY in the spring Master Robert, the naturalist of the Cuba (New York) *Patriot* establishment, put up in the apple-tree back of the office a bird-house with the entrance so small that sparrows and similar birds could not get in. A couple of house-wrens appeared and took possession, greatly to the delight of the young man and others who watched them begin their housekeeping. An interesting feature of the process was the great activity of Mrs. Wren in carrying in material and building the nest while Mr. Wren strutted proudly about on the very tip-top of the telephone-pole, flirting his tail and singing the finest songs he knew in his loudest voice, "evidently boasting over the fact that, in spite of the scarcity of houses and high rents, the wren family had secured commodious and comfortable quarters for the summer." But as for the other half of the family, we read:

Mrs. Wren, apparently, is too busy to sing. From early morning until late afternoon, except when evidently off on foraging expeditions, she has been engaged in furnishing the new house. And it must be admitted she is clever at the job. On several occasions she tried to take in twigs which would not enter, starting from the perch in front of the entrance. At such times she hopped from the perch to the edge of the roof, pointed the twig straight for the hole, and with a flip and a flutter of wings twig and bird disappeared within.

But the supreme test came the other day when she undertook to take in a twig with a forked end. Try as she would she could not get it started, for the very good reason that the spread of the forked end of the twig was just about equal to the diameter of the entrance. Finally a thought, or something, occurred to Mrs. Wren. She took the twig back down to the ground and turned it about, taking hold of the straight end. That entered, of course, without trouble, and she succeeded in pulling the other end through.

Of course it's quite possible that Mrs. Wren didn't go through a process of reasoning, or anything of the kind. But she proved herself a mighty good engineer, nevertheless. Aside from any mechanical apparatus he might employ, we don't see that man, with all his boasted intelligence, could do any better.



SALESMEN DON'T LIKE to carry big thick books

If you have a lot of data you want your salesmen to carry, give it to them in a light, thin book.

Big books that won't go into a pocket, that are awkward to pack in a hand-bag, are a nuisance. Besides, a good salesman doesn't like to seem to depend too much on a book, and the more compact his data is, the better he likes it.

For business firms using books of many pages which they wish to be printed in handy and convenient size, S. D. Warren Company offers remarkably thin, strong paper, with an excellent surface for printing.

Warren's INDIA for thin books

Warren's STANDARD Printing Papers

Warren's India will run 1420 pages to the inch. Warren's Thintext, a trifle more bulky, runs 1184 pages to the inch. Particular uses for papers as thin as these are in insurance company rate-books, data books of manufacturers making extensive lines of equipment, for printed circulars to be wrapped in packages, for legal briefs, long lists, and specifications—for any use where extremely light weight and small bulk are important factors in printing.

Specimen sheets, both in blank and printed, may be obtained from us or from any paper merchant who sells Warren's Standard Printing Papers.

S. D. WARREN COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

WARREN'S STANDARD PRINTING PAPERS

Elastikote
A non-cracking acid resisting paint for industrial buildings~

Make this Free Test
Ordinary sheet of paper painted with Elastikote
Crumple the paper in hands—roll it into a ball
Smooth out the paper. The paint film will be unbroken

Now, as never before, the manufacturer must watch the pennies. Avoidable property depreciation is unnecessary waste. Industrial property must be protected by proper painting.

Use Tropical Elastikote!

It has been designed especially for use upon industrial buildings. Ordinary paints cannot withstand the extraordinary conditions caused by smoke and acid fumes in industrial districts. Elastikote protects because it forms an acid resisting film that moisture can't penetrate. It can't crack because of its unusual elasticity—it expands and contracts with the surface to which it is applied. It clings tightly to the surface.

The final judgment of many great industries favors Elastikote. Their continuous re-orders PROVE its superiority.

Write for this free test of Elastikote and booklet explaining its many exclusive advantages.

THE TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO
"The Firm that Serves with what Preserves"

"Save the surface and you save all" Paint & Varnish

THE TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO. CLEVELAND, O. U.S.A.
TROPICAL
Paints—Enamels—Roofing Materials

Correct Jewelry for Men

The work of the master artisan is displayed in Krementz Sterling Enamel Links. Selection can be made from a splendid variety of beautiful, artistic and correct designs, in colors to harmonize with your linen. The name Krementz stamped on the back of every piece is your guarantee of superior quality and intrinsic value.

Krementz

897 K $3.50
941 K $3.50
886 K $3.50

KREMENTZ & CO., Newark, N. J.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

CONTINUED DECLINE IN PRICES

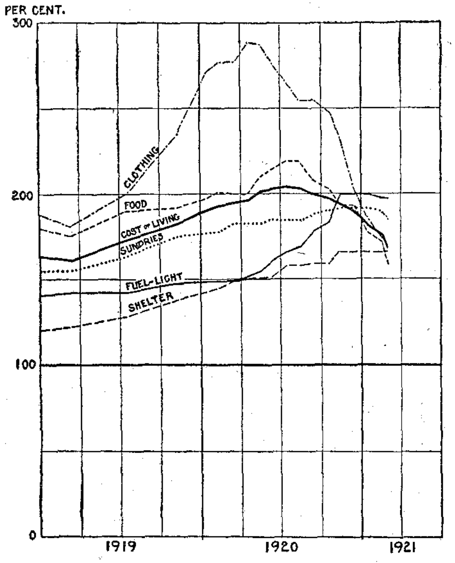
DURING February, according to the figures of the Department of Labor and the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, wholesale prices continued to show a decline, but the fall was less rapid than during the preceding two or three months. The rise in the cost of living for the typical wage-earner's family, as computed by the National Industrial Conference Board, showed a decrease greater than that reported for January, but about the same as for December. For February, *Dun's* index dropt 2.1 per cent.; *Bradstreet's* 4.1 per cent.; the Department of Labor, 5.6 per cent.; and the New York Federal Reserve Banks index of twelve basic commodities, 12.8 per cent. It is noted in *The Monthly Review* of the New York Reserve Bank that "of the 327 commodities making up the Department of *Labor Index Number* for wholesale prices, 207 showed a decline in price in February; 33 showed an increase; and the remaining 87, the majority of which were in the food or clothing groups, remained stationary. The index as a whole declined 5.6 per cent., to 67 per cent., about the 1913 level." The percentages of decline since the price peak of May, 1920, has been as follows:

June,	1920	1.1 per cent.
July,	1920	2.6 " "
August,	1920	4.6 " "
September,	1920	3.2 " "
October,	1920	7.0 " "
November,	1920	8.0 " "
December,	1920	8.7 " "
January,	1921	6.3 " "
February,	1921	5.6 " "

During February the group of commodities showing the greatest decline was food, which is already nearer the prewar level at wholesale than any other group except farm products and metals. This table shows the comparative decline of the different groups making up the Department of Labor index:

Commodity Group	February Index	Highest Level	Per Cent. Decline from High	Per Cent. Decline Jan. to Feb.
Farm products	129	246	48	5.1
Metals	146	195	25	3.9
Food, etc	150	287	48	7.4
Chemicals	178	222	20	2.2
Cloths and clothing	198	356	44	4.8
Fuel	218	284	23	4.4
Building materials	222	341	35	7.1
House furnishings	277	371	25	2.1
Miscellaneous	180	247	27	5.3
All items	167	272	39	5.6

The National Industrial Conference Board, which computes a family budget, estimates that the cost of living for the typical wage-earner's family in the United States decreased 4.4 per cent. in February. Most of this decrease is due to lower retail food prices. According to this authority the cost of living in February reached a level of 69 per cent. above that of July, 1914, and 18 per cent. below the maximum. The Reserve Bank's *Review* publishes the following diagram tracing the movement of the different elements which make up the Conference Board's cost of living index number, the figures for July, 1914, being taken as 100 per cent.:



A NEW SOLUTION OF OUR FOREIGN-TRADE PROBLEM

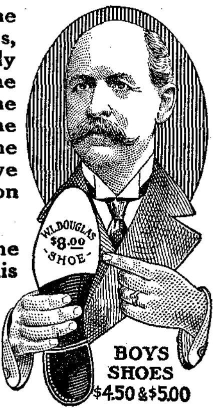
A BEGINNING has been made in a new arrangement for financing European trade which seems to *The Wall Street Journal* to open great possibilities for the future. It enables European manufacturers to get raw materials without being obliged to find the money for them at once or to remit to this country in depreciated exchange. The method is known as a "refining credit," whereby payment for raw material is made in the manufactured article, fabricated abroad by importers under control of exporters. It has been widely advocated in Europe and has been adopted to a certain extent by England since the armistice, but is something entirely new in the United States. The transaction in question, it seems, has been put through by the first Federal Foreign Banking Association, of New York, in cooperation with the Federal International Banking Company, of New Orleans, both Edge Law concerns. As *The Wall Street Journal* tells what has been done:

> They have extended a ninety-day credit, with the option of one renewal of a similar period, to the Mississippi Delta Export and Trading Company against the shipment of 15,000 bales of low-grade cotton, for which there is only a limited market in this country, to a large textile concern with several branches located throughout Central Europe and operating about 1,000,000 spindles. Shipment has been consigned to Hamburg, which will be the central distributing point.
>
> Under the arrangement no payment is to be made in funds for the imported cotton, but the Czecho-Slovakia mill undertakes to turn over to account of the bankers, whose title to the goods is guaranteed by the Zivnostensky Bank, of Prague, the finished product, which will then be sold to parts of Central Europe, or to England, according to the best market. In consideration for its services in fabricating the cotton the Czecho-Slovakia mill will receive what

W. L. DOUGLAS
Retail Price Reduced $8.00 SHOES Quality of Material and Workmanship Maintained
Special Shoes Hand Workmanship $10.00 || Special Shoes Stylish and Durable $6.00
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
THE STAMPED PRICE IS W. L. DOUGLAS PERSONAL GUARANTEE THAT THE SHOES ARE ALWAYS WORTH THE PRICE PAID FOR THEM

YOU CAN ALWAYS SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO YOU AT ONE PROFIT

W.L.DOUGLAS SHOES ARE MADE OF THE BEST AND FINEST LEATHERS THAT MONEY CAN BUY



They are the best known shoes in the world. Sold in 107 W.L.Douglas stores, direct from the factory to you at only one profit, which guarantees to you the best shoes that can be produced, at the lowest possible cost. W.L.Douglas name and the retail price are stamped on the bottom of all shoes before they leave the factory, which is your protection against unreasonable profits.

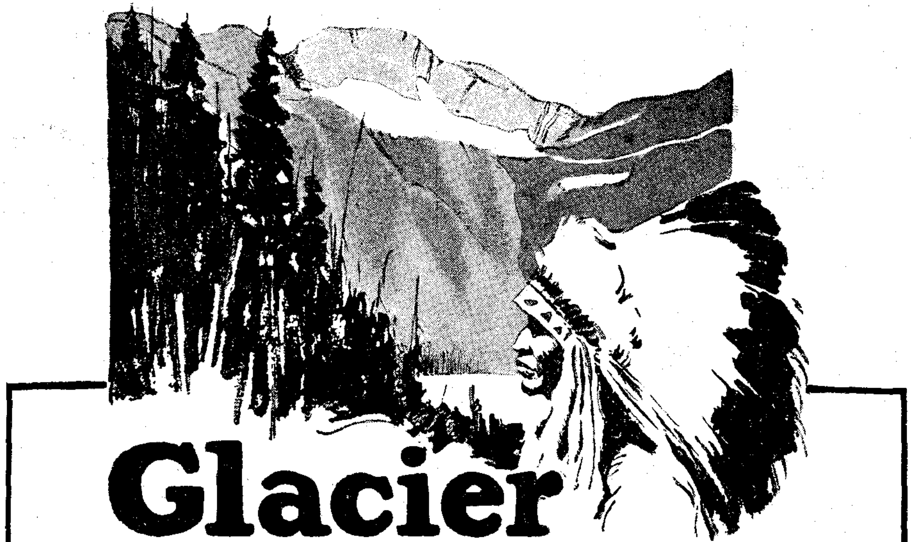
W. L. Douglas shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. They are made of the best and finest leathers that money can buy. They combine quality, style, workmanship and wearing qualities equal to other makes selling at higher prices. They are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. The prices are the same everywhere; they cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

CAUTION Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. Be careful to see that it has not been changed or mutilated.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take no other make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W. L. Douglas
President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,
161 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.



Glacier national park
Season, June 15-September 15
Come out to the West, where the mountains call, and play mid nature's grandeur.

Modern hotels and Swiss chalets offer best accommodations. Tours by motor, saddle-horse and launch, by day, week or month. En route to North Pacific Coast, Alaska, or California, visit Lake Chelan, Mt. Rainier, and Crater Lake National Parks. "Glacier" is your only national park on the main line of a transcontinental railroad.

Summer Tourist fares to Glacier National Park and return direct or by diverse routes on sale June 1 to September 15. Summer Tourist fares to North Pacific Coast and California and return direct or by diverse routes on sale June 1 to September 30—limit, October 31. Inquire of nearest ticket or tourist agent.

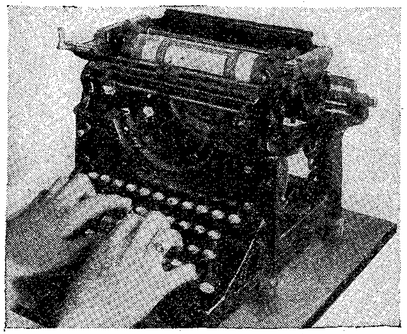
Send for Glacier Park literature.
A. J. Dickinson, Passenger Traffic Manager
Great Northern Railway St. Paul, Minn.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

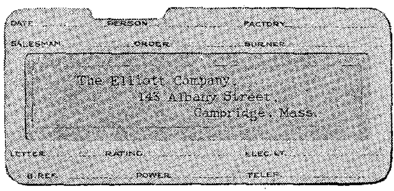
A. J. Dickinson
Pass. Traffic Manager, Great Northern Railway
Dept. 3643, St. Paul, Minn.
Please send literature and aeroplane map of Glacier National Park.
Name
Address

Why business men are discarding their former addressing systems for

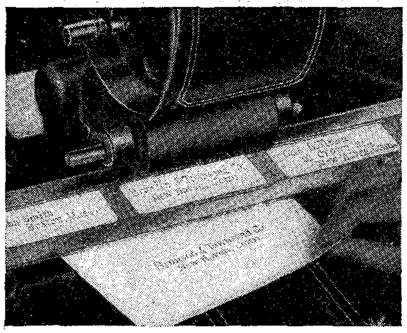
The Addresserpress
MADE BY THE ELLIOTT CO. of CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



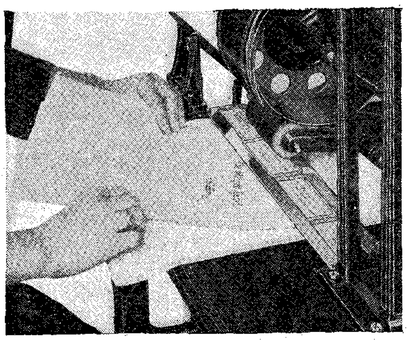
No Expensive Embossing Machine to buy. Addresses are stenciled into "Addresserpress" Cards with any regular Typewriter.



You can write or print on the fibre frames of "Addresserpress" Address Cards. And these fibre cards are ⅓ as bulky, ½ as expensive and ⅐ as heavy as old-fashioned metal address plates.



Forms to be addressed are inserted and removed from the Addresserpress face up, in full sight. Other Addressing Machines print "blind"—"face down"—"from below."



Several forms can be inserted at once in the Addresserpress and top form removed after each impression; which makes the Addresserpress much faster than other Addressing Machines.

Send for our Booklet "Addresserpressing"

THE ELLIOTT COMPANY
144 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

amounts to a commission, payable in a certain amount of raw cotton.

The great problem in the matter of shipments to Central Europe and the obstacle to expanding American trade in that direction is the difficulty of paying for the goods on account of impoverished condition of the people. Advantage of this operation under the circumstances is obvious. Importers do not have to find the money for the raw cotton, nor remit to this country in depreciated exchange. At the same time they are securing the raw material and are enabled to obtain substantially the same profit on the turnover as if they had actually imported the goods and disposed of the finished product themselves. Furthermore, it is the means of increasing employment, and thus contributing to the recovery and welfare of the country.

HOW TO BUY EXCHANGE FOR EUROPEAN TRAVEL

IN view of the complications caused by the fluctuations of foreign exchange many prospective travelers to Europe have been asking financial experts in the daily papers what is the most profitable and convenient method of exchanging dollars into foreign currencies. The financial information editor of the New York *Tribune*, in reply to such queries, offers the following advice to a traveler planning to go abroad in May. He has five choices:

1. Wait until May and buy travelers' checks or drafts on banks in the countries you intend to visit, or obtain a letter of credit introducing you to certain banks.
2. Buy an option for a certain amount of sterling or francs to be delivered to you in May, paying a premium of 3¼ cents on the pound above present quotations for sterling.
3. Buy a draft on London or Paris now and have it deposited in a bank in one or the other of those cities to be drawn upon when you arrive there.
4. Buy the actual currency of the foreign nation in this country, paying the usual premium above exchange-rates charged for delivery of such currency, necessitated by transportation and insurance charges in bringing such currency to this country.
5. Buy American Express or American Bankers checks in dollar, sterling, lira, or franc denominations. Checks in foreign denominations are charged for at prevailing exchange-rates. A commission of one-half of 1 per cent. on the total amount of checks issued is charged.

In the first case, exchange-rates may be lower in May and you might get more for your dollar. In the second place, they may be higher, but by obtaining an option at present rates you would be protected against the advance. The third case would be advantageous only in case rates advanced, your foreign currency enhancing in value before you needed to use it. If rates dropt, of course you would lose, for your dollars would buy more sterling or francs then than now. The only advantage of buying actual foreign currency here would be to save the trouble of exchange abroad, and this is generally regarded as negligible, for you would run the risk of losing it *en route*.

EMERALITE

DESK TOP DAYLIGHT

Protect Your Eyes

CORRECT illumination saves the eyes and increases desk efficiency. Emeralites with the restful green shade protect the eyes and add tone to any office. The new

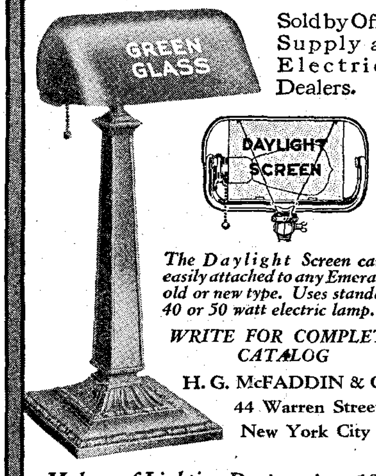
Daylight Attachment

gives ideal Desk-Top daylight and changes ordinary electric light into soft eye-saving daylight.

Genuine Emeralites are branded. Look for name on green glass shade.

Over 50 patterns to select from

Sold by Office Supply and Electrical Dealers.



The Daylight Screen can be easily attached to any Emeralite, old or new type. Uses standard, 40 or 50 watt electric lamp.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE CATALOG

H. G. McFADDIN & CO.
44 Warren Street
New York City

Makers of Lighting Devices since 1874

KIND TO THE EYES

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez Cigars
-MADE AT KEY WEST-

You Should Know What We Told Jackson

It was no secret, but it was news to him and it may be news to you, how Miller 7% First Mortgage Bonds are safeguarded by a simple device which insures prompt payment of interest and principal. Write for story entitled "Mr. Jackson Discovers an Investment Principle."

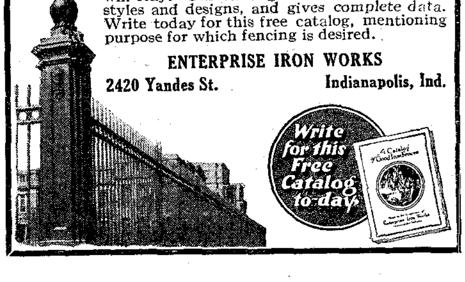
$100 Bonds; $500 Bonds; $1000 Bonds
7% Interest payable twice yearly
Maturities, 2 to 10 years
Partial payment accounts

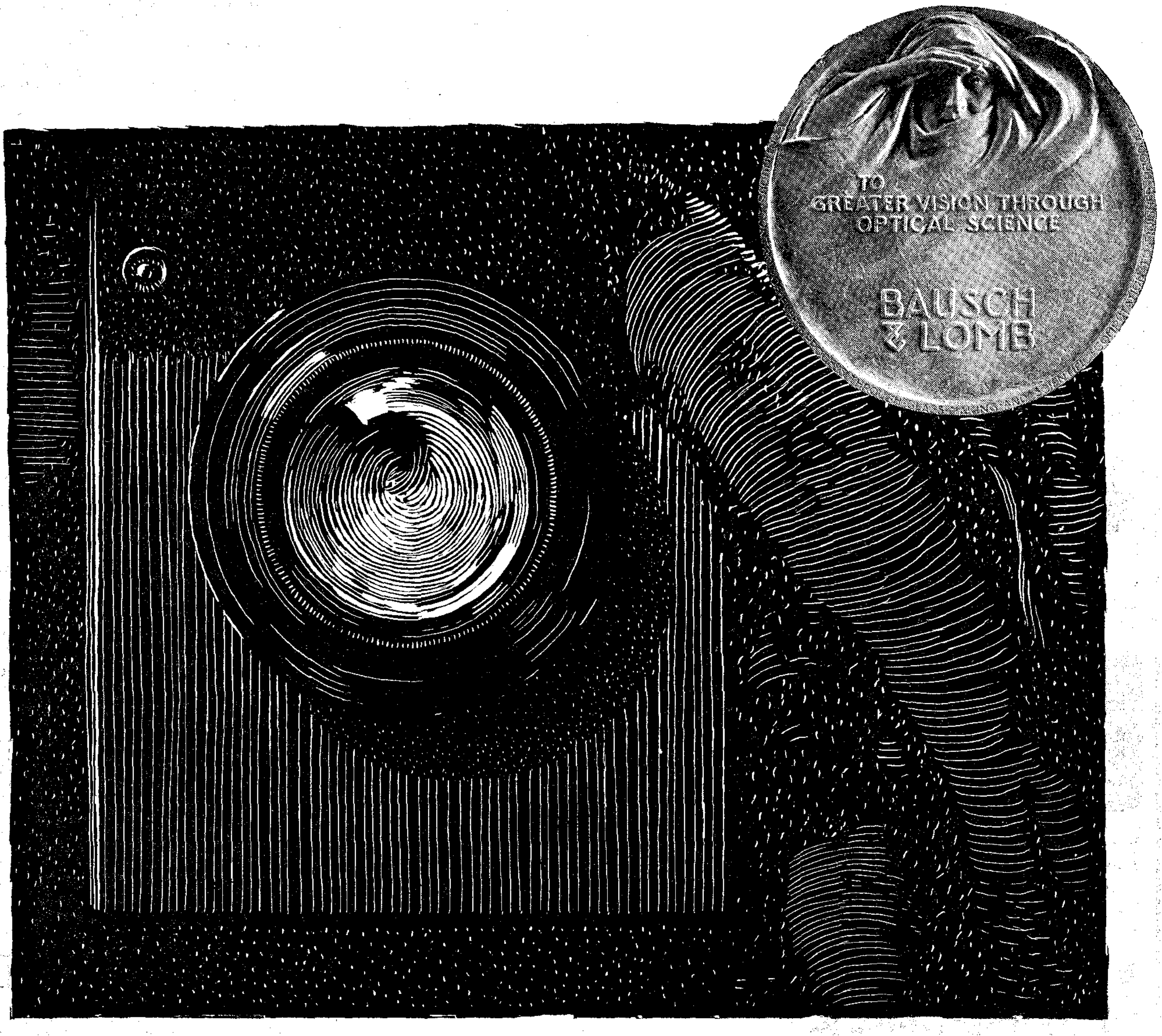
G.L. MILLER & CO.
INCORPORATED
508 HURT BUILDING ATLANTA, GA.
"First—The Investor's Welfare"

ENTERPRISE
All-Iron FENCING *Chain-link*

ENTERPRISE Fencing is backed by 36 years of specialized experience in building and erecting All-Iron and Chain-Link Fencing. Prices are again moderate and seem to have reached a point at which they will stay. Our catalog describes and pictures styles and designs, and gives complete data. Write today for this free catalog, mentioning purpose for which fencing is desired.

ENTERPRISE IRON WORKS
2420 Yandes St. Indianapolis, Ind.


Write for this Free Catalog to-day.
A Catalog of Good Iron Fences
Enterprise Iron Works



The Seeing Lens—Photography's Window of Science and Life

THE seeing lens! Can care enough be given to its making? How perfectly can it be fashioned? How widely-reaching can its use be made? No less than nearly seventy years of optical research have been given by Bausch & Lomb to the solution of these problems.

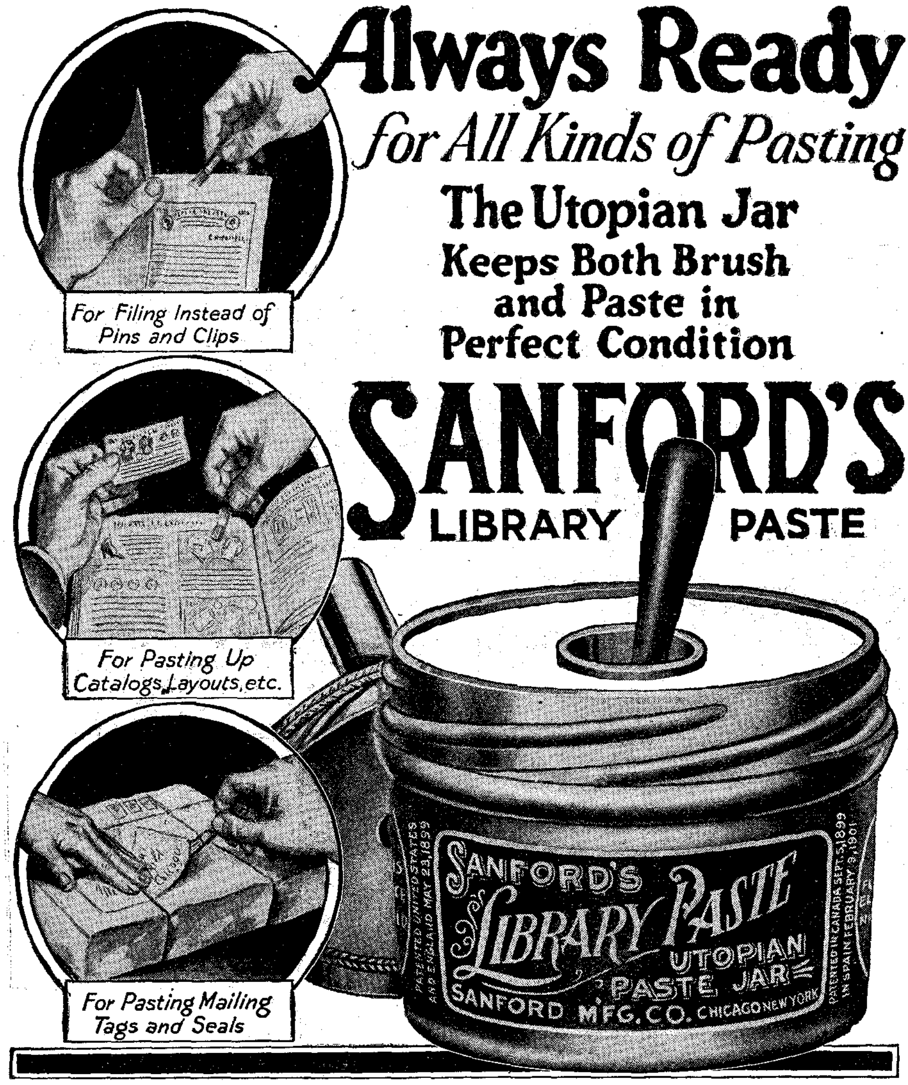
Natural it was, then, that we became a pioneer agency in the development and popularizing of photography in America, for until our first lenses were produced, most of those in use were of European manufacture and very expensive. That most significant contribution to modern photographic betterment, the Anastigmat Lens was also introduced to this country from our workshops. Today, the very basic raw materials employed in the construction of Bausch & Lomb lenses are by ourselves controlled; and our glass problems fully co-ordinated with the problems of lens and instrument. So are produced the lenses of Bausch & Lomb—lenses which today are numbered by the million; lenses which are used in home, in studio, in laboratory, in engraving plant, in God's wide outdoors; lenses which include those for inexpensive vest-pocket as for delicate aerial cameras or the most elaborate professional equipment; lenses, in fact, which cover the field of all photography and reflect the world of happening in its mighty scope.

. . . . . May we say, we hope without undue pride, that the Bausch & Lomb name represents a tireless and unceasing effort to achieve lenses which are truly worthy—an effort which has been generally reflected in the appreciation of millions who find benefit or pleasure through their use?

BAUSCH & LOMB OPTICAL COMPANY . . . ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Makers of Eyeglass and Spectacle Lenses, Photographic Lenses, Microscopes, Balopticons, Binoculars and other Optical Instruments.

— that eyes may see
better and farther —

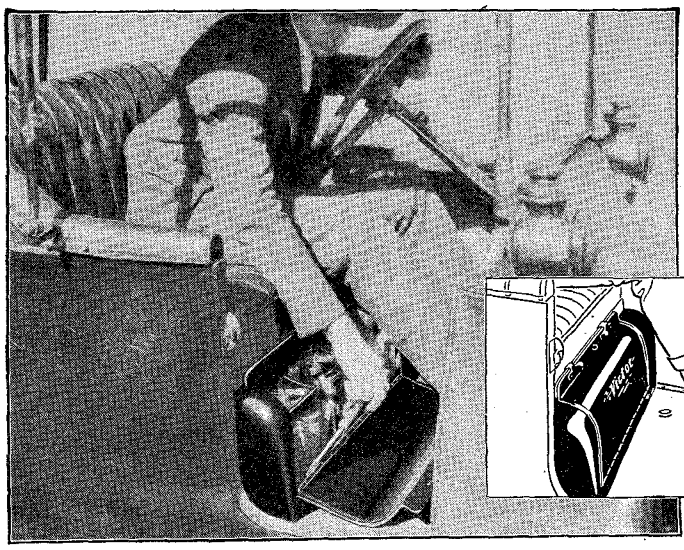


Always Ready for All Kinds of Pasting

The Utopian Jar Keeps Both Brush and Paste in Perfect Condition

SANFORD'S LIBRARY PASTE

For Filing Instead of Pins and Clips
For Pasting Up Catalogs, Layouts, etc.
For Pasting Mailing Tags and Seals
SANFORD'S LIBRARY PASTE
UTOPIAN PASTE JAR
SANFORD MFG. CO. CHICAGO NEW YORK



A Handy Tool Box for Fords

With the new Victor Tool Box tools can be reached instantly without lifting seats or puttering around. This box attaches to the heel board of the driver's seat; takes up little space—holds all tools and spare tubes. Substantially made and beautifully finished in black japan. Attached in a minute's time. Most convenient box made. Your dealer has it.

The Corcoran-Victor Co., *710 Reading Rd.,* **Cincinnati, O.**

Victor TRADE MARK TOOL BOX FOR FORDS

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 30.—Former Emperor Charles takes refuge in Steinamanger, in western Hungary, after a vain attempt to regain the throne. He is reported deserted by his supporters, and under strict military supervision.

More than 100 are reported killed in the latest clashes between Communists and police in Germany. The insurrectionary movement is said to be continuing with little abatement.

An anti-Bolshevik mutiny among the sailors of the Russian White Sea squadron is reported in dispatches from Helsingfors to Stockholm. It is also stated that the Bolsheviki have been forced to withdraw from Archangel.

The Japanese Foreign Office announces that an invitation has been extended to Major-General Leonard Wood to visit Japan when he has finished his work in the Philippines, where he is going to investigate the claims of the Filipinos for independence.

Constantinople claims that an entire Greek division has been captured by the Turks at Eski-Shehr and that the Greeks are fleeing from that city.

The International Red Cross Committee, meeting at Geneva, elects as President Gustave Ador, former President of Switzerland.

March 31.—Because of the refusal of the Government to continue its control of the mines and the subsidies that will maintain the present level of wages, 1,000,000 miners in the United Kingdom lay down their tools for the second time within six months. Rationing measures putting the country back on the war-time coal basis are ordered by the Government.

Privates Carl Neuf and Frank Zimmer, of the United States Army of Occupation, who were under confinement in Mosbach, Germany, for their attempt to arrest Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the American draft-dodger, are released.

Five members of the Irish police are killed and fourteen are missing as a result of a Sinn-Fein attack on the barracks at Ross Carbery, County Cork.

The Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires in Vienna notifies the Austrian Government that former Emperor Charles will return to Switzerland. The Swiss Minister announces that his country has agreed to permit Charles to return there.

Three refugees from Cronstadt arrive at the Finnish frontier and report that the Communists, when they left, were executing every second man and every fourth woman in Cronstadt, according to a dispatch from Helsingfors.

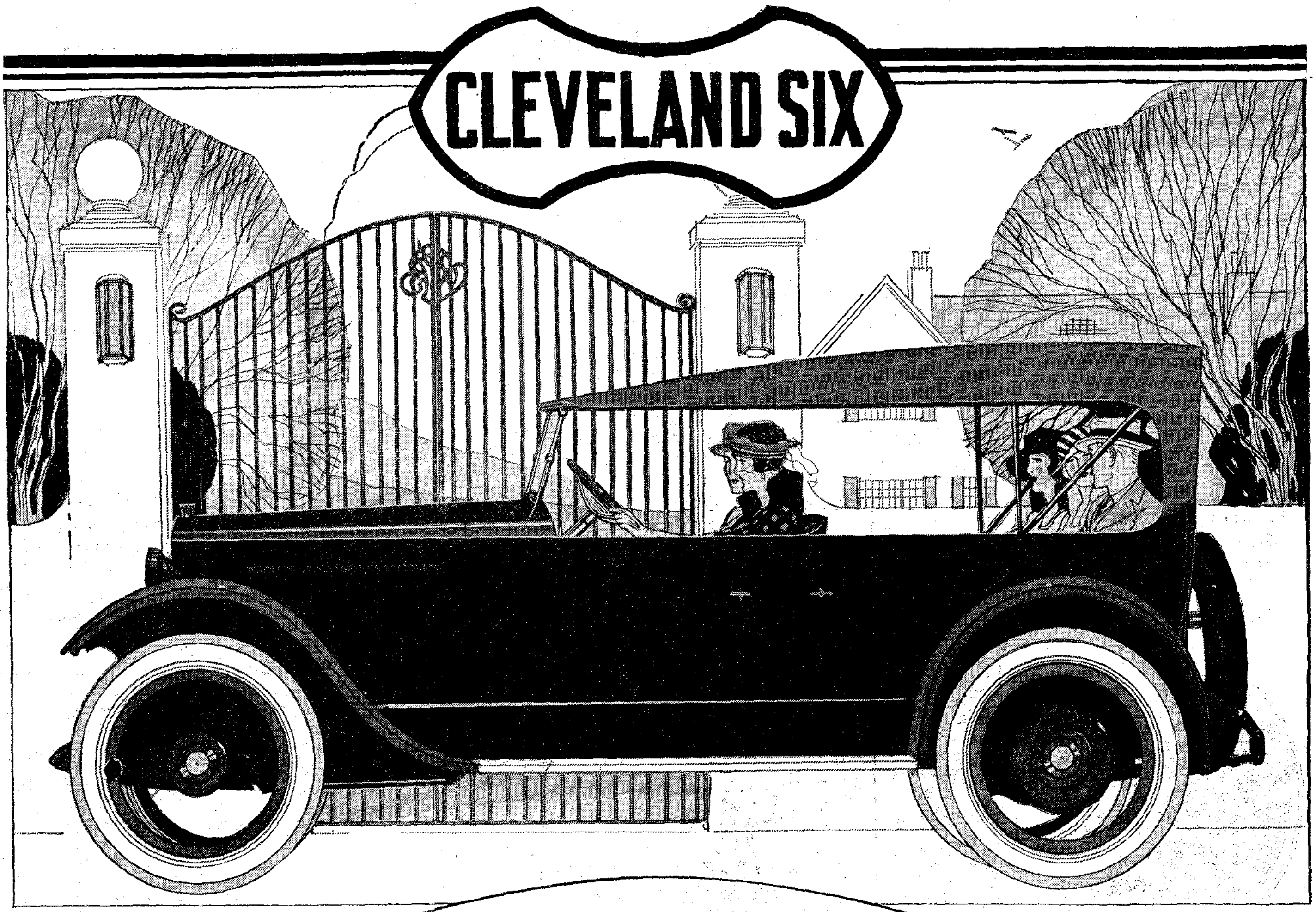
Berlin reports the insurrection in Germany subsiding rapidly, fighting continuing in a few places only.

The Greeks have captured Avghin and hold it against 22 Turkish counter-attacks, says an official communication of the Greek authorities. Another report says that both the Turks and Greeks are celebrating "the victory of Eski-Shehr," altho no official claim appears in the *communiqué* of either side.

April 1.—Owing to the miners' strike, King George issues a proclamation re-assembling the British Parliament on April 4. Serious disorder has so far been avoided.

The British, French, and Italian Ministers call upon Chancellor Mayr, of Hungary, and present a protest of the Powers against the Hapsburg restoration.

Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, who has held the post of Joint Parliamentary



Thousands Know the Cleveland As "The Better Car"

The Cleveland Six gives all, in every-day year-around performance, that you could hope for from the car you choose, and gives it in full measure. It combines so many good features, power, staunch sturdiness, comfort, ease of handling, pleasing body styles and economy in operation and maintenance, that it has earned a wide preference among discriminating purchasers.

These qualities have established the Cleveland's position as "the better car" in the field of light sixes and fours and put it out in front in its price class.

The exclusive Cleveland motor, designed by the Cleveland Company's own experienced engineers and built in the company's own works, is the most highly refined of the overhead valve type. It is alive with power. Power to provide all the speed any thoughtful driver would ever want to use at any time. Power to take the loaded car up long climbing roadways. Quiet, pliant power which answers promptly to your every request.

Featuring the Cleveland chassis, too, are long underslung springs which wipe out the road bumps, positive brakes which add immeasurably to safety and an ease of control which is a pleasure to the driver. On this chassis you have the choice of four attractive bodies.

Touring Car (Five Passengers)	$1465	Roadster (Three Passengers)	$1465
Sedan (Five Passengers)	$2475	Coupe (Four Passengers)	$2375

Cord Tires Standard Equipment

Prices F. O. B. Cleveland

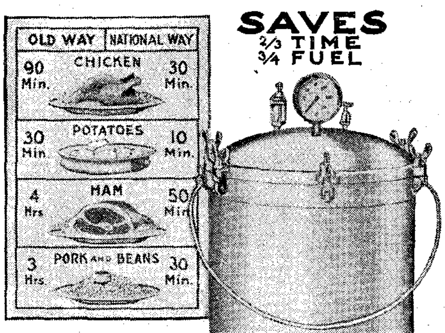
Catalogue mailed upon request

CLEVELAND AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O.

Export Department: 1823 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Cable Address: "CLEVE-AUTO"

$1465



Cooks an Entire Meal in Thirty Minutes

The NATIONAL Pressure Aluminum Cooker, endorsed by Good Housekeeping Institute, eliminates drudgery from cooking. It saves ⅔ the time and ¾ the fuel ordinarily used in meal preparation. 50,000 in use.

The entire meal—meat, vegetables and dessert—all cooked in 30 minutes, at one time, on one burner, over a low flame. Foods will not burn. No odors escape—flavors do not mingle. No overheating kitchen.

Foods cooked the "National Way" are deliciously tender and healthful—all nutrition, mineral salts, and flavors are retained.

The NATIONAL pays for itself in four months. Lasts a lifetime.

Write for interesting booklet on Pressure Cookery

Northwestern Steel & Iron Works
★ **Dept. E, Eau Claire, Wis.** 13

National
STEAM PRESSURE
ALUMINUM COOKER

"PROGRESS" TREES

are propagated right, dug carefully and packed securely. Write for our Catalog of Trees, Shrubs and Plants. It's not necessary to pay for your trees before you get them if you deal with

THE PROGRESS NURSERY CO.
1315 Peters Avenue Troy, Ohio

Dennison's

Crepe Paper

In fascinating designs, or plain bright or subdued colors, Dennison's Crepe Paper is splendid decoration for booths, costumes, parades, parties and pageants. At 10,000 dealers.

Send 10c Dennison Department O

Framingham, Mass., for booklet "Art and Decorations" which tells hundreds of uses for crepe paper.

96 What Next ?

Along with other Household Necessities

94
6
8
100
2
4
6
8
110
Tycos 1/2 MIN TAYLOR ROCHESTER

KEEP a Tycos FEVER THERMOMETER IN THE HOME

Taylor Instrument Companies
ROCHESTER N.Y.
There's a *Tycos* or *Taylor* Thermometer for Every Purpose ★14

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Secretary for the Treasury, is appointed Lord Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland, to succeed Field-Marshal Viscount French of Ypres. Lord Edmund is the leading lay Roman Catholic in the United Kingdom and the first Catholic to become a Viceroy of Ireland.

Belgian military authorities in the occupied area of Germany arrest 281 leading Communists in the Crefeld district on the charge of being responsible for ordering a strike of 30,000 workmen and inciting rioting.

Fighting between the Turks and French, in which the latter lost twenty killed, is reported in messages from Cilicia, Asia Minor, to London.

The village elders of Oberammergau vote to enact the Passion Play in 1922. The last presentation was given in 1910.

April 2.—It is learned in Berlin that the German Government has exchanged notes informally with the Harding Administration regarding the German proposal to assume part of the Allied debt to the United States and expressing Germany's willingness to pay reparations within the limits of her capacity.

Twenty Communists are killed and fifty wounded by the security police in the vicinity of Halle in putting down an outbreak in connection with the passing Communist agitation in mid-Germany.

A Turkish *communiqué* claims that the Turkish armies have won a complete victory on the Eski-Shehr front and are pursuing the Greek Army.

It is reported in Milan that the industrial situation in Italy has reached a crisis, that the number of unemployed is now 150,000, while more than 500,000 are working at reduced wages and on short shifts.

April 3.—Sentiment favoring a nation-wide strike in Great Britain of railwaymen and transport-workers in support of the miners' protest against wage cuts prevails at preliminary conferences of those two unions. The Government puts coal-rationing measures into effect, but remains out of the dispute.

Former Emperor Charles is reported to be ill with bronchitis at Steinamanger, western Hungary. The former Emperor is said to be willing to relinquish his claim to the throne in favor of his nine-year-old son, Otto, with Admiral Horthy continuing as Regent.

In a formal statement to foreign correspondents, President Obregon, of Mexico, offers full equity on oil and debts.

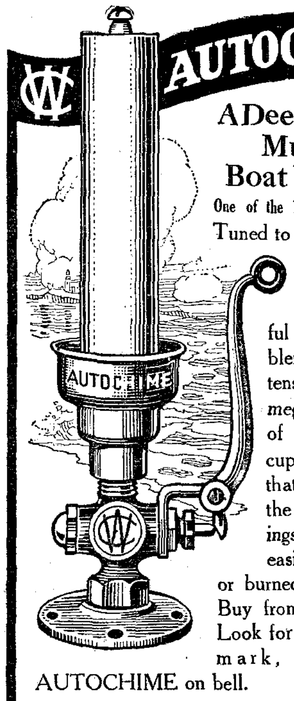
April 4.—The Greek Army which has been operating against Eski-Shehr has been driven back behind the Brusa line, following a defeat by the Turkish Nationalists, says reports from Constantinople.

Denis Henry, Attorney-General for Ireland, announces in the House of Commons that the total number of outrages attributed to the Sinn Fein during the year ending March 31 amounted to 10,894. The police killed total 243 and the wounded 3,816. The soldiers killed number 90 and wounded 202.

April 5.—Rioting in connection with the coal-miners' strike breaks out in several mining districts in Scotland and Wales, and in Scotland the strikers hoist the "Red" flag.

Premier Briand serves notice in the French Senate that if the Germans continue to resist payment of reparations after May 1 "the strong hand of France will fall upon their coat-collar."

WC AUTOCHIME



A Deep-Toned Musical Boat Whistle

One of the 1001 WC Products

Tuned to first, third and fifth notes of scale. Its deep, powerful tones are blended and intensified by the megaphone effect of the patented cup-shaped bell that surrounds the sound openings. Blows easily on low air or burned gas pressure. Buy from your dealer. Look for WC trade-mark, and name AUTOCHIME on bell.

Get This Book of Helpful Hints for Motor Boaters

"Sea Craft Suggestions and Supplies" solves those daily "puzzlers" that few know how to handle. Tells how to Box the Compass; what is Proper Ground Tackle; gives hints on Steering Gear, etc.; describes WC Dependable Marine Hardware; tells uses. Compiled from 70 years' experience in making marine fittings. Sent prepaid for 50c.

WILCOX, CRITTENDEN & CO., Inc.
18 South Main St. Middletown, Conn.
ESTABLISHED 1847

DO YOU KNOW A SALESMAN?
SHOW HIM THIS!

One of the largest manufacturers of paints for plant maintenance and upkeep has an unusual opportunity *for six capable salesmen to sell its products. Experience* in selling paints or other products to industrial plants preferred but this is not absolutely necessary. These positions offer "a-larger-than-average" income, an unusually big future and a life long connection.

THE TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO

PHOTOMORE
Cuts Film Cost Over One-Half.
13 Pictures on 6-Exposure Film

This wonderful new attachment makes main object same size as on larger film. Adjusted in a minute. Made in sizes for *1-A, 2-C, 3, 3-A, 3-A Jr. Kodaks, Sent prepaid for $2.*

THE BURDETTE-MURRAY CO.
630 Schofield Bldg. Cleveland, O.

GRAFLEX—KODAKS

Cameras, Lenses and supplies of every description. **We can save you 25 to 60 per cent** on slightly used outfits. Write at once for our free **Bargain Book and Catalog** listing hundreds of slightly used and new cameras and supplies at money-saving prices. All goods sold on ten days free trial. Money refunded in full if unsatisfactory. *You take no chances by dealing with us. We have been established in the photographic business over 16 years.*

Central Camera Co., 194-124 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

BRONZE TABLETS AND MEMORIALS
FREE BROCHURE-D
Flour City Ornamental Iron Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

PATENTS. Write for Free Guide Book and EVIDENCE OF CONCEPTION BLANK. Send model or sketch of invention for our free opinion of its patentable nature.
Victor J. Evans & Co., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.
RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

Marie Antoinette
Bought When Quality Is Sought
CIGAR PAR EXCELLENCE
E. KLEINER & CO.—INC—N.Y.

France has lost approximately 5.7 per cent. of her population since the 1911 census, according to the early returns of the 1921 census. The population of Paris, which was believed to have greatly increased, was found to be almost stationary.

American contentions for equality of treatment for the citizens of all nations in mandated territory are held by the British Government to be "scarcely consistent" with the attitude of the United States toward American oil interests in Mexico, and elsewhere, in a note signed by Lord Curzon and made public in London.

The Greeks are evacuating Afiun-Kara-hissar, the important junction point of the Bagdad railway, it is announced in Constantinople. The Greeks acknowledge that their offensive against Eski-Shehr has been broken, and that they have retired to their original positions.

After announcing that he expects to return at a more opportune date, former Emperor Charles leaves Steinamanger, western Hungary, near the Austrian border, on his way back to Switzerland.

Nine bishops and heads of the principal Non-Conformist Churches of Great Britain indorse the Archbishop of Canterbury's recent protest in the House of Lords against reprisals in Ireland and send a letter to the Premier and the Irish Secretary pleading for peace in Ireland, says a dispatch from London.

DOMESTIC

March 30.—The British Embassy announces that no unnecessary difficulties will be placed in the way of charitable organizations of this country which desire to deal "in an impartial spirit with any case of Irish distress."

Marine corps airplanes in flight from Washington to St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, which were reported to be missing, arrive at Pope Field, Camp Bragg, North Carolina.

Otto Praeger, of San Antonio, Texas, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, has resigned, it is announced in Washington.

One hundred and seventy delegates, representing 5,034 book- and job-printing shops, meeting in Cincinnati, organize a Forty-eight-hour League of America—a national organization of employing printers, operating both closed and open shops.

March 31.—B. M. Jewell, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, requests President Harding to call a conference between the railway executives and the labor-unions "to undertake to compose the differences on all points in dispute."

René Viviani, Envoy Extraordinary from the French Republic, discusses with Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and other American officials, problems involved in the collection by France of reparations from Germany. He is reported to have asked only the moral support of the United States, and to have given assurances that no request will be made for the remission of the loans.

Eight thousand New York workers in the book- and job-printing trades agree to arbitrate their differences over a wage-scale readjustment, the employing printers concurring.

The first of a series of wage conferences between executives and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and representatives of the employees ends when the delegates named to present the case of 33,000 maintenance-of-way, construction, and unskilled forces refuse to accept a wage reduction ranging from 16 to 25 per cent.

Figure up the actual cost of the buttons alone! In the average American family it comes to ten cents a week, or over $5 a year, keeping the buttons on underwear. You save all that—to say nothing of the time the lady of the house has to spend in making the repairs—when your family wears the Hatch One Button Union Suit.

IT DOES THE WORK BETTER

THEY say that if you want a job well done, do it yourself. The same idea is behind the one master button on the

HATCH
ONE BUTTON
UNION SUIT

It doesn't ask a lot of other buttons to try to help it out, but it goes ahead and does the work itself—better, more smoothly and satisfactorily than the whole row of buttons on the ordinary union suit can ever do it.

If you yourself have never worn the Hatch One Button Union Suit, you'll be surprised to find the difference it makes in your bodily comfort. No binding or wrinkling anywhere—just one even fit from neck to knee or ankle. It makes a difference in your mental comfort, too. No row of nine or more buttons or buttonholes to be constantly looked after and kept in repair—just one securely fastened button, seldom in need of attention.

ONE BUTTON Hatch UNION SUIT
PATENTED JUNE 15 1914

This Spring you can get the Hatch One Button Union Suit in the finest of knit goods and nainsook. We shall be glad to send, free on request, a catalog describing the complete line.

The Hatch One Button Union Suit is featured at the best stores everywhere, but if you cannot get it easily and quickly, send your size with remittance to our mill at Albany, N. Y., and you will be supplied direct, delivery free.

Men's garments: Knitted—$1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. Nainsook—$1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.50.

Boys' garments: Knitted—$1.25. Nainsook—75 cents.

FULD & HATCH KNITTING CO.
ALBANY NEW YORK

AMERICAN EXPRESS
TICKETS AND TOURS

TRAVEL

Travel was never more interesting, more profitable than now, as the world emerges into a new day. With conditions changed and changing, the need for EXPERT TRAVEL SERVICE was never so great.

EUROPE

Pre-war standards of comfort now found everywhere along our routes. Our illustrated booklet "Europe 1921 Conducted Tours" offers 28 tours of different lengths and prices.

Next sailings from New York, April 28, May 24, and June 2.

Groups limited to fifteen members.

NATIONAL PARKS

Send for our booklet, "National Parks Tours, 1921." Every American should sometime make The Great Circle Tour of 9 National Parks—the incomparable circle of Nature's Masterpieces. Shorter tours for those whose time is limited. Bookings should be made now.

ALASKA

Five tours, including Lake Atlin and the Yukon to Dawson, combined with transcontinental trips through the Canadian Rockies. Illustrated booklet ready.

ROUND THE WORLD

Tours you've been waiting for. All conditions now favorable for a great trip. Seven sailings through the Seven Seas. August to January. Parties limited to twelve. Illustrated booklet now ready.

THE FAR EAST

Summer parties in May and June, Autumn parties in August, September, and October. See Japan in Chrysanthemum Time; China in good October weather, the best of all the year.

INDEPENDENT TOURS

Send for "Summer Vacations," a booklet featuring tours in this country, and the "American Traveler in Europe—1921," descriptive of independent travel in Europe.

Wherever you travel carry those Spendable Everywhere—American Express Travelers Cheques.

AMERICAN EXPRESS
TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
65 Broadway
New York

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Coalition elements of the Anti-Non-Partizan League in convention at Devil's Lake, N. D., vote to force a recall election to oust three State officials—Governor Lynn J. Frazier, Attorney-General William Lemke, and Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor John N. Hogan.

April 1.—The White House announces Col. George Harvey's appointment to the Court of St. James's.

Approximately 10,000 building-trades employees go on strike in several Massachusetts towns in protest against drastic wage cuts, many cases amounting to 20 per cent.

April 2.—Prof. Albert Einstein, the noted scientist, arrives in this country to help raise funds among the Jews for a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

The nation's gross debt was reduced $71,580,330 in March, according to a statement by the Treasury, which shows the total debt to be $23,980,104,397.

Proposals of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company that 1,750 signalmen accept wage reductions of from 15 to 25 per cent. are rejected by a representative of the employees.

Railway wages for 1920 amounted to $3,733,816,186, the Interstate Commerce Commission announces.

April 3.—The Intercollegiate Liberal League, an organization which plans, through clubs and colleges and universities, to create among college men and women "an intelligent interest in the problems of the day," is organized at Harvard University by 250 students, representing twenty-seven educational institutions.

Mrs. Charles Monson Raymond, whose stage name was Annie Louise Cary, one of the most famous of American contraltos, dies at her home in Norwalk, Conn., in her seventy-ninth year.

April 4.—Secretary of State Hughes replies to the German informal note concerning reparations, saying that the recognition by Germany of her responsibility for the war and her moral obligation to make reparation seems to the American Government "the only sound basis on which there can be built a firm and just peace."

Unorganized workers of the Pennsylvania Railroad agree to accept a "just and reasonable" wage reduction at the conference in Pittsburgh of the managers' committee of the railroads and delegates for the shop crafts. Representatives of the unionized shop-workers decide to consider the question of wage reduction at a later date.

Readjustment of railroad- and freight-rates on export grain and grain products, involving a reduction of three cents a bushel east of Chicago, is recommended to the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is the first move toward a reduction of freight charges.

Boston union-leaders say that 2,121 printers, bindery-workers, and electrotypers have quit work in fifty shops as a protest against reduction in wages. In Cleveland an offer by officials of the street-car men's union to accept a 10 per cent. wage reduction at the expiration of the present wage agreement is rejected by the Cleveland Railway Company.

Amnesty for political and military offenders will be meted out according to the merits of the individual case, President Harding informs a committee headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Canadian National Railways
Grand Trunk Railway System

This Year CANADA Calls You!

Vacation Land of Ideal Summer Climate

Hayfever is unknown in this clear, pine-and-balsam scented air. Unlimited territory to choose from—cloud tipped mountains and rugged foothills inviting exploration; wide valleys of woods and streams and wild flowers; turquoise lakes with sandy beaches; the restful relaxation of camp life or the luxury of the finest hotels.

In *Canada*, your Ideal Vacation is realized; Algonquin Park—Muskoka Lakes—Great Lakes Cruise—Georgian Bay—Lake of Bays—Kawartha Lakes—Timagami—Nipigon—Quetico—Minaki—Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces. Fishing, boating, bathing, golf. A summer playground in the great out-of-doors.

Jasper Park, Alberta, and Mount Robson Park, British Columbia, embrace the scenic mountain wonders of the Dominion.

For full information write
Canadian National or Grand Trunk Railways
at any of the following addresses
Ask for Booklet R, mentioning districts that interest you

Boston, 294 Washington St.
Buffalo, 1019 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Chicago, 64 West Adams St.
Cincinnati, 406 Traction Bldg.
Detroit, 527 Majestic Bldg.
Kansas City, 710 Railway Exchange Bldg.
Minneapolis, 518 Second Ave. South
New York, 1270 Broadway
Pittsburgh, 505 Park Bldg.
St. Louis, 305 Merchants Laclede Bldg.
St. Paul, Cor. 4th & Jackson Sts.
San Francisco, 689 Market St.
Seattle, 902 Second Ave.

Fishing, Hunting and Camping

Real fishing and hunting in virgin streams and unspoiled big game country in NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, QUEBEC, ONTARIO, ALBERTA and BRITISH COLUMBIA. For full information write G. T. Bell, Passenger Traffic Manager, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, or H. H. Melanson, Passenger Traffic Manager, Canadian National Railways, Toronto.

FLORIDA

Fruitland Park in Florida's lake jeweled highlands will appeal to the homeseeker who, whether wishing land or an orange grove, desires the best. Write for book of actual photographs and learn how you can own your own grove on easy payments. BOARD OF TRADE, 103 Trade Avenue, Fruitland Park, Florida.

PENNSYLVANIA
Quality
LAWN MOWERS

The merchant who carries "Pennsylvania" *Quality* Lawn Mowers COULD sell the "just as good" kind cheaper, at greater profit.

But he doesn't; he values the "good-will" of a satisfied purchaser.

AT HARDWARE DEALERS AND SEEDSMEN

THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Main Trouble.—It isn't the "Horror on the Rhine" that we notice. It's the holler.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Sad Part.—Victory is sweet, but, oh, how bitter to win an indemnity and then not get 'er!—*Baltimore Sun.*

Unjustified.—We object to hearing a woman referred to as "a skirt." There is very little reason for such a name.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

The Ultimate Threat.—Germany might change her tune if Lloyd George should threaten a "black-and-tan" invasion.—*Baltimore Evening Sun.*

Human Frailty.—A man is so composed that he can almost disintegrate as a social being with the breaking of a few threads and the loss of a button.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Another Ideal.—Not the least of the worries of the bride of the future will be the happy husband's frequent whine about the home-brew that mother used to make. —*Buffalo Express.*

Cause and Effect.—First Critic—"What is your attitude toward those Impressionists?"

Second Ditto—"Oh, I'm a Suppressionist."—*Boston Transcript.*

No Hope for Him.—An international roping match has been announced between a Mexican woman and an American woman. The name of the man has not yet been divulged.—*Baltimore American.*

Starting Competition.—"What did your boy Josh do when you told him he would have to go out in the world and make his own living?"

"He went to the next farm as a hired hand, and in a week had me offerin' him his board an' keep an' more wages."—*Washington Star.*

Information Wanted.—At a banquet given by a large body of educators the speaker of the evening rose and began his address with the words, "Long live the teachers!" He was interrupted by a tall, emaciated young man who rose from the rear of the room and in a sepulchral voice queried, "On what?"—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Careful Man.—A prominent New York débutante recently ordered "four seats on the aisle" at the theater. When her party arrived at the performance, they were surprized to find themselves arranged in a column instead of a row. Nothing daunted, the débutante turned to a bored, middle-aged man next to her. Surely he would not mind changing with her friend in front.

"I beg your pardon," she said politely.

No reply. He must be deaf.

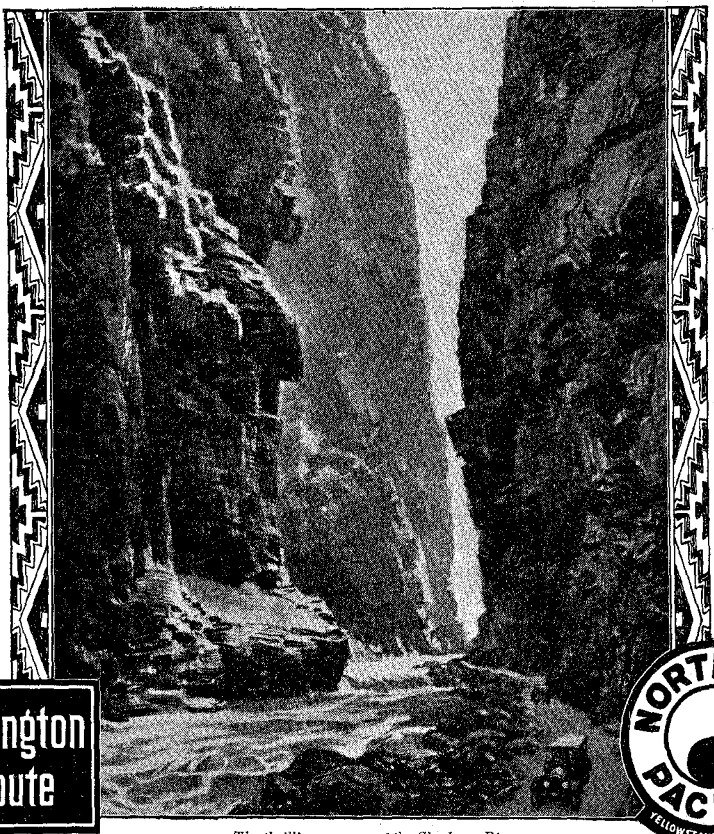
"I beg your pardon," she repeated, louder.

Still no reply.

"I beg your pardon," she said, bumping his elbow.

He took out a pencil and wrote on his program:

"That's my wife on the other side of me. Safety first."—*New York Evening Post.*



Burlington Route
The National Park Line

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

The thrilling canyon of the Shoshone River —on the scenically-famous Cody Road.

The complete tour of Yellowstone National Park is -in, Gardiner Gateway - out, Cody Road

Note what the Burlington-Northern Pacific Planned Vacation offers you at no additional cost!

As you ride along the winding Yellowstone River, formed from melting snows and geysers, to the northern entrance at Gardiner, you traverse a most picturesque valley in the heart of the mountains —below, luxuriant fields sculptured by glaciers and rivers of lava—above, massive peaks formed by volcanic action and snow-flecked or cloud-kissed. Near the gateway the Devil's Slide betokens the reputed sufferings of His Majesty as he hurtled down the mountain side.

Through the Park—then, Cody Road! For 90 miles it tortuously squirms over Sylvan Pass, circles smiling Sylvan Lake, passes the gigantic Government irrigation dam (328 feet high) and follows a chiseled highway in the shadows of the vertical and jagged walls of Shoshone Canyon.

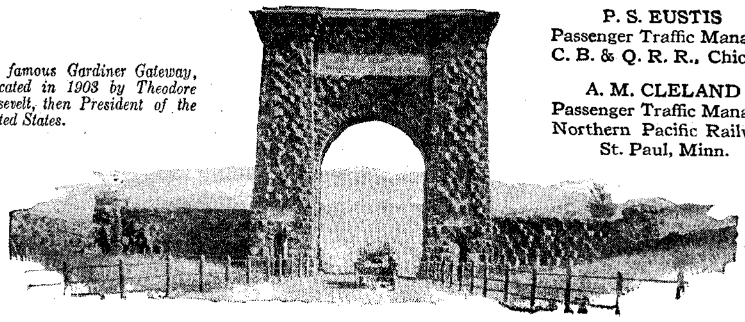
Only by entering or leaving Yellowstone Park through the Cody Entrance can the Cody Road be seen. Burlington-Northern Pacific Planned Vacation includes the motor drive along this marvelous mountain highway—without side trip or extra cost. In, Gardiner—out, Cody, or vice versa if preferred.

Also, for the price of your round trip ticket to Yellowstone Park, you go to Colorado—where, at reasonable cost, you can revel in the peaceful beauty of more snow-capped mountains, myriads of gorgeous wild flowers, virgin forests—can golf, climb, walk, fish, drive, rest, as long as you wish. Make side trip from Loveland to Rocky Mountain National-Estes Park. Continue on to Denver by motor or rail and side-trip to the Pike's Peak Region, Colorado Glaciers, Denver's Mountain Parks, Mesa Verde National Park, and other numerous resort regions—at your pleasure.

See these places which contribute so much to the scenic supremacy of America —on a Burlington-Northern Pacific Planned Vacation!

Free Book of Yellowstone Park

Contains maps and diagrams—everything you want to know about the park. Send for your copy.



The famous Gardiner Gateway, dedicated in 1903 by Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States.

P. S. EUSTIS
Passenger Traffic Manager
C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago

A. M. CLELAND
Passenger Traffic Manager
Northern Pacific Railway
St. Paul, Minn.

Stop worrying about shoe bills
Science offers you *WonderWear*

WONDERWEAR, a liquid easily applied to shoes, at home, contains pure Korite, the recent scientific discovery that *makes leather wear twice as long.*

The Explanation

When leather is tanned, the strong chemicals shrink the delicate leather fibres into bundles, which are dried, stiffened and made brittle. The Korite in WonderWear immediately and gently opens these bundles. The fibres return to their original completely interwoven position, as before they were tanned. The leather is made *permanently* flexible and easy to the feet and will *withstand twice as much wear.*

A Single Treatment of WonderWear

—Reduces the shoe bill ½

—Keeps your feet dry

—Allows shoes to shine as usual

—Makes new shoes as comfortable as old shoes. Saves painful breaking-in

Sold by drug, hardware, shoe, house furnishing, sporting goods, luggage, department, novelty and general stores.

WonderWear is as good for the finest women's and children's shoes, as the heaviest lumbermen's boots. It is as invaluable to the banker as to the postman or office worker.

Korite Products, Inc.
91 Bedford Street, Boston, Mass.
Laboratories: Wollaston, Mass.
New York Office: 130 W. 42d St.

Wonder Wear
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
A KORITE PRODUCT

You will recognize WonderWear by this label in Blue and Orange.

To Shoe Wearers:
If your dealer cannot supply WonderWear we will mail you a full sized can for 50c.

To Retailers:
We will supply you direct until your jobber can do so.

To Jobbers:
We will co-operate with you fully; write us.

A Compromise.—No college man is as good as he tries to make his professor believe he is, nor as bad as he tells his girl he is.—*Jester.*

Good for Both.—" Only the artists can know what the pictures mean."

" Then I think they ought to hang them, too ! "—*London Opinion.*

Authoritative.—" Bill is going to retire from business for five years."

" Oh, I've heard him say that before."

" Yes, but this time the judge said it."—*London Opinion.*

Trying Again.—The Prussian Minister of Welfare has given permission for a skyscraper to be erected in Berlin. It will be recalled that the previous All-Highest was a failure.—*Punch* (*London*).

Just Before He Wilted.—HUB—" What a glorious spring day ! I could dare anything, face anything, on a day like this."

WIFE—"Come on down to the milliner's."—*The Watchman-Examiner* (*New York*).

Deep but Salty.—OSWALD—" My love for you is like the deep blue sea—"

CLARISSA (for such was her name)—" And I take it with the corresponding amount of salt." — *The Watchman-Examiner* (*New York*).

Safe.—WIFE—" The dressmaker says she won't make me another gown until you pay her bill."

HUB (with relief)—" That is very good of her. I'll send her a note of thanks."—*The Watchman-Examiner* (*New York*).

The Soft Rebuke.—Scene—Lecture-Room.

Time—11:58 A.M.

(Shuffling of feet, rattle of coppers, audible signs of " Let's go. ")

PROFESSOR (wearily)—" Just a moment, gentlemen. I have yet a few pearls to cast."—*The Goblin.*

Expectancies.—" Your constituents expect a great deal of you."

" Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. " Expectation properly managed is an asset. My success in politics is due to the fact that while I was often compelled to disappoint my friends I always managed to keep 'em hopeful."—*Washington Star.*

One Difficulty.—THE DOCTOR—" So you still complain of insomnia. Did you follow my suggestion and try to count a flock of sheep as they escaped through a hole in the fence? "

THE SAP—" Yes, doctor; but every time I got up to fifty, I became so frightfully sleepy that I lost count, and had to pull myself together to start all over again."—*The Harvard Lampoon.*

One Hopeful Feature.

Christopher Morley reprints in the New York *Evening Post* the following " full-page sable-ruled advt." in a " garment weekly ": " You will share our deep sorrow at the death of Mr. ——. He was the founder and organizer of the company, which will continue to bear his name. Due to the discontinuance of business for a week, there has accumulated an enormous stock of SUITS and COATS which we will dispose of at an unusually low price. This is an opportunity which you can not afford to miss."